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CONGRESS.

TEMPER OF THE HOUSE ON THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Cuban question was twice brought to the attention of the House to-day—once by a new resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, and again by the introduction and passage of a bill authorizing a temporary increase in the number of enlisted men in the navy. The debate disclosed that the number of Cuban sympathizers in the House is very small; and, further, that the time has come when the House is ready to make our navy in time of peace worthy of its name. The bill, which permits Secretary Robeson to increase the number of enlisted men from 8,500 to 10,000, until 1875, was passed after some debate. The ships-of-war which have left for Southern waters have been mostly manned with inexperienced crews. The bill originally provided for a permanent increase, in the discretion of the Secretary, but was afterward so amended that the increase shall not continue beyond 1875. It was thought that the condition of the country and the better prospect of peace obviated the necessity for the annual expenditure of $1,000,000, which the proposed permanent increase of enlisted men would entail, and it was thought that the Secretary would find it almost impossible to resist the pressure within and without the navy to make the increase permanent without some restrictions of law, even if in his judgment the increase was unnecessary. The Democrats who are desperately seeking to make political capital to cover their own mistakes upon back pay, endeavored to contrast the present expenditures with the cost of maintaining what they called our magnificent navy before the war, but it was demonstrated that our navy was not so magnificent before the war as was represented, and that the change in the plans of ship-building and the great cost of maintaining vessels in repair was sufficient explanation for increased expenditures. The bill to increase the number of enlisted men passed by a vote of 124 yeas to 36 nays.

THE SALARY DISCUSSION.

The debate in the House to-day upon the salary repeal was quite dreary. It seems to be established that the present law will be substantially repealed. It is safe to say that the majority of the members do not believe that the present salary, without mileage or the franking privilege, is too much. They are convinced that argument is useless, and will obey the manifest will of the people. There were the usual platitudes, particularly upon the Democratic side, concerning the clamors of the press; but there were some who were honest enough to say that the press had been a more perfect index of the popular will than had been the votes for the salary "grab." Two new members of Congress made their maiden speeches: Lyman Tremain and Phelps, of New-Jersey. Mr. Tremain made good his reputation, and commanded the undivided attention of the House. He earnestly denounced the salary "grab," and demanded its immediate, unanimous and unconditional repeal. He analyzed some sophistries of its advocates, and showed that the people have not been ignorant of the methods of former Congresses with respect to an increase, and mentioned the fact that Clay, with all his popularity, found great difficulty in getting a reelection to Congress after his vote for increased pay. Mr. Tremain's allusion to the conviction of Tweed seems to have caused some disturbance in the minds of a few of the members, and it is stated Gen. Butler will express his disapprobation of this portion of Mr. Tremain's speech, and Mr. Phelps, in a speech of much vigor, advocated a law which should fix a new salary, neither less nor greater than the aggregate old salary. He thought that the medium sum would be $6,000. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, advocated the repeal and the fixing of salary at the old sum. He regretted that the tone of the House in this respect was below the tone of public opinion. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts thought it ignoble for a public man to yield to clamor which he deemed unjust, but could consistently denounce the salary increase, against which he had always voted. Mr. Dawes took strong ground in favor of the repeal, but opposed the bill of the committee. He desired that the repeal should go farther, and extend to all persons who had been benefited by the increase, save where the Constitution intervened. He thought that it was proper not to maintain inequalities of remuneration among officers of the Government, and deemed it wrong that an informer in the Customs service should receive $100,000 in one year, while humble clerks, for not less efficient service, were starving and dependent. He advocated the reduction of the President's salary at the expiration of the present Presidential term. In maintaining that the perquisites of the White House, each year, aside from the salary of President, are $50,000, Mr. Dawes did not make the distinction that seems proper between the appropriations for the White House, as the Executive Office where all the executive business of the nation is transacted, and the appropriations for the President's household; and the point was well made by Mr. Hawley and by Mr. George F. Hoar, that it would be time enough to talk about appropriations to the President's house when the country would give him a house, and not compel him to live with his family in a back corner of an office. The House was unable to agree upon any limitation on the debate, which will be resumed to-morrow, subject to the right of the Chairman of the committee to demand the previous question. The demand for the previous question upon this bill will be resisted, and it is doubtful if the committee's bill will pass. There is great opposition to the restoration of the mileage after this session, provided for in the committee's bill. An attempt will be made, at the close of the debate, to induce the committee to permit the bill, with all the pending amendments, to be recommitted, that a new bill may be framed embodying the average sentiment of the House, as expressed in the debate. This sentiment seems to favor a salary of $6,000, which is a trifle less than the aggregate old salary. Alexander H. Stephens will speak to-morrow on the Salary Repeal bill.

REDUCTION OF BANK CAPITAL STOCK.

Senator Morton to-day introduced a short bill in the Senate to enable banks to withdraw the bonds deposited in the Treasury to secure their circulation by a deposit of lawful money, instead of waiting for the redemption of their circulating notes. The terms of the bill are as follows: "Any banking association that may decide to reduce its capital stock, as provided in the thirteenth section of the National Currency act, shall be entitled to take up a pro rata portion of its bonds upon depositing lawful money of the United States without reducing its circulating notes in the proportion required by law." Under the existing provisions of a law a banking association reducing its capital stock can only take up its bonds on deposit as fast as its own circulating notes are brought in and redeemed. The bill if made a law would of course make no reduction in the amount of national bank notes in circulation. But the Treasury is doubtless expected, though the bill has no such provision, to retain the greenbacks deposited by the bank for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the bank when presented. If such a reserve was made by the Treasury of course the volume of the circulating medium in the country would not be affected by the operation of Mr. Morton's bill.

MR. DAWES AND THE CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

Mr. Dawes would seem to be preparing the way for another Custom-house investigation. He has already introduced a resolution to discover the amount of money paid in compromised Custom-house suits, since 1869, in Boston and New-York, and to-day he secured the passage of another resolution directing the Postmaster General to inquire whether revenue officials have been in the habit of tampering with private correspondence with the object of discovering frauds. In his speech on back pay he also made a striking allusion to the inequality of compensation to Custom-house officers.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Finance Committee of the Senate, by its action to-day, opened the way to obtain an expression from the Senate on the subject of specie payments and the questions pertaining to inflation or expansion. The resolutions reported might appear on their face to express the desire of the committee to secure the support of the Senate in advance for some bill like that prepared by the committee last year, known as Mr. Sherman's bill, which provided for the redemption of greenbacks either in gold or five per cent. bonds, at the pleasure of the Government. The real purpose of the resolutions was quite different. The committee foresees that no measure can be presented by it to the Senate which will be likely to pass before the holidays, and it seems to be desirable that the real sentiment of the body be, as far as possible, known to the committee before it attempts to frame a bill. The committee is almost unanimously against inflation. Out of its seven members, two only, Senators Ferry, of Michigan, and Wright, of Iowa, hold extreme views on this subject. All the other members are, at least, conservative. It is not unlikely that all next week will be devoted to discussion on the resolutions offered by the committee.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

There is quite a strong influence operating in Congress for a change in the postal laws to restore the free exchange of newspapers and periodicals, and the free transmission of the weekly papers to subscribers in the county of publication. Senator Davis introduced a bill in the Senate for that purpose to-day, and favorable action seems very possible. There will also be a strong effort during the session to restore some of the provisions of the franking privilege. For some of the members and Senators the amount required annually for the payment of postage on letters not relative to public business, in answer to letters from people who have private matters which they desire to present to their Representatives and Senators, and whose letters require answers, is not less than $500. The Post Office Committee of the House have determined to report a bill providing for the free transmission through the mails of public documents and the free circulation of newspapers within the counties where they are published.

DEATH OF AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

J. C. Connor, a Representative from Texas in the last Congress, died in this city very suddenly to-night.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency will not speedily agree upon any financial measure. The majority of the committee are of the opinion that immediate legislation as to the currency is not demanded. The committee has decided to keep its proceedings secret, after the manner of the Committee on Ways and Means. As it has agreed for the present to meet but once each week, it can make but little progress in harmonizing the diverse views of its members. The committee have decided to consider all bills which have been referred to it before entering definitely upon the discussion of any one in particular. The fact that the currency is increasing in certain financial centres is urged as an argument in favor of delaying immediate action.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Senator Anthony to-day introduced a bill which will test the sense of Congress as to a substantial reduction of the amount of public printing. Thirty-five thousand volumes of the message and documents have been heretofore printed, and the law which authorizes the printing Senator Anthony proposes to repeal. If this bill should pass it would doubtless be the beginning only of the reductions that would be ordered.

THE CODIFIED LAWS.

The work of revising the United States statutes, upon which several different commissions have been engaged during the past eight years, is now finished. The House Committee on the Revision of the Laws to-day reported the revision complete, and presented the results of their labor in a bulk of a printed matter which will make three large octavo law volumes.

THE COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

EX-GOV. PINCHBACK CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The principal business in the National Convention of colored men to-day was the permanent organization of that body. Ex-Gov. Pinchback was chosen President. In his address on taking the chair he said: "The members of the convention now ask the National Legislature to give them such privileges as are accorded to the white race. These embrace the rights of admission into public schools, theatres, hotels, and on steam-boats, and railroad cars. It is a fallacy to say that the colored race are slaves by instinct. They were free before they were seized by their former captors and traders, and a long series of years of bondage has not extinguished their love of freedom."

Col. Robert Harlan was appointed Chairman of a committee to wait on President Grant, and ascertain at what time it would be convenient for him to receive the convention in a body, as they wish to pay their respects to him.

At the evening session of the Convention to-night, the committee who were appointed to wait upon Senator Sumner and invite him to address the convention, reported that the Senator informed them it was best that he should work for them on the floor of the Senate, and that they were fully competent to do their own talking in convention. No business of importance was done to-night.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10.—The State Temperance Convention met here to-day. It numbers some 200 delegates. Rev. Harvey M. Stone was elected President. Strong prohibitory resolutions were adopted. The convention nominated Dr. John Blackmar, of Sandwich, for Governor, and David Heald, of Milford, for Railroad Commissioner. Both gentlemen received a unanimous vote.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

SENTENCE OF DEATH OF THE VETERAN.

AN APPEAL FOR MERCY UNANIMOUSLY MADE BY THE COURT.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—M. Lachand, the counsel for Marshal Bazaine, finished his address this morning. He declared that as the Marshal did not surrender in the open field he was guiltless of violating article 210 of the army code. Judgment will probably be given this evening.

In his peroration said: "I deeply sympathise with the valiant soldier overwhelmed by a terrible accusation. I fear not death for him. He is brave, and fears nothing but the loss of his honor for the sake of his wife and children. I feel most for France, which will deplore the loss of a valorous soldier. Your Honors, patriotism forbids that you condemn him. You know what political trials are, on the spot on which posterity has raised a statue to those executed after such trials.

M. Poucest replied, demanding that a terrible example be made as a lesson to the rising generation.

Before the Judges withdrew, Bazaine said: I have two words in my breast, honor and country. I have never been wanting toward this proud motto during forty-two years of service. I swear before Christ that I have not betrayed France.

After a long deliberation the Judges declared Bazaine guilty of the charges of the capitulation of Metz and of the army in the open field without doing all that was prescribed by honor and duty to avoid the surrender, and unanimously condemned him to death and to be degraded from his rank previous to his execution.

After judgment had been rendered all members of the court signed an appeal for mercy, which the Duke D'Aumale immediately conveyed in person to President MacMahon.

Bazaine was greatly agitated when he heard the decision of the court.

THE SENTENCE APPLAUDED BY THE POPULACE.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The crowd at the Trianon to-day warmly cheered when the verdict was rendered. The sentence includes payment of costs and expulsion from the Legion of Honor.

OPINIONS OF ENGLISH JOURNALS ON THE SENTENCE.

LONDON, Dec. 11—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* says Bazaine is justly convicted. The *Telegraph* considers him a sacrifice to national vanity.

The *News* hopes that as the evidence was so conflicting, the sentence will be commuted to perpetual exile or imprisonment.

SKETCH OF THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

A feeling of painful surprise will be felt at the announcement in our cable dispatches of this morning of the result of the trial of Marshal Bazaine. Probably not one person in fifty who glanced over the brief telegrams which have appeared in our columns every morning for two months past, giving a summary of each day's proceedings of the trial, contemplated for a moment the possibility of its resulting in the condemnation to death of the accused. Those who gave the subject any thought probably anticipated the acquittal of the Marshal, or, at the worst, a degradation from his high rank. That an officer so eminent, a soldier of such distinguished service, a man so esteemed as was Marshal Bazaine, whose trial was surrounded with every circumstance of military and legal pomp, should have been standing amid the brilliant throng which met in the Trianon with the shadow of death upon him, is something which comes upon us now almost as a revelation. The court was unanimous in its sentence of condemnation; but the recommendation to mercy is also unanimous, and this may be effectual to save. But should the public demand for a sacrifice deter President MacMahon from staying the course of the law, the condemned man, who has faced death on a dozen battle-fields, will undoubtedly meet it at last with the calm courage of a tried soldier. His execution would add another to the list of French Marshals who have met death in a similar way, though it would be hard to find a trial more brilliant in its surroundings than his has been. It opened on the 6th of October, in the audience chamber of the Palace of the Trianon, at Versailles. The court was composed of Generals of the army, the Duke D'Aumale presiding.

The scene at the opening to-day was remarkable. Nearly all the witnesses who had been summoned were present, and the court-room was filled with the most distinguished men of France. Among the witnesses present were Marshals Canrobert and Lebœuf, and Gens. Frossard, Bourbaki, and Changarnier, and MM. Favre and Regnier, Gambetta, Schneider, Rouher, and Gen. Ladmirault. Bazaine appeared in the full uniform of a Marshal of France, with the ribbon and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on his breast. He took his seat in an arm-chair by the side of his counsel, and was courteously addressed by the President of the court as "Monsieur le Maréchal" throughout the proceedings. The defense was conducted by MM. Lachaud and son, the eminent advocates, and Col. Villette; the prosecution by M. Rivière. When the formalities attending the opening of the court had been completed, a brief recess was taken, after which, by order of the President, a statement of the public services of Marshal Bazaine was read. It comprised a history of his military career, from the beginning, and recounted the distinctions which had been conferred upon him, and the wounds he had received. The report of the Committee of Inquiry on the capitulation of Metz was next presented and read. This was followed by the reading of the indictment. M. Rivière then submitted his report. It reviewed the plans of the campaign proposed by the defendant, and gave a sketch of the battle of Forbach, in which great stress was laid on Bazaine's responsibility for the result because he neglected to go to Gen. Frossard's assistance. In regard to Bazaine's conduct at Metz, M. Rivière took the ground that the Marshal was at no time really desirous of leaving the place. The second and third day of the trial were occupied in the continued reading of the report, which was a very long document. The key-note of the report was the attempt to prove that Bazaine was so strong a Bonapartist that after the fall of the Emperor at Sedan, he abandoned all idea of acting for the good of his country, and pursued a political and personal policy whereby the enemy profited. He was accused also of secretly negotiating with the Prussians through their reputed agent Regnier. Had Bazaine, it was argued, done his duty by taking his army into the interior of France, leaving Metz to defend herself with a garrison which could subsist on the resources of the surrounding country, Metz would have held out until the armistice, and Lorraine would never have been ceded. The reading of various reports and other documents from the prosecution occupied till the 13th of the month, when the interrogation of the prisoner by the court commenced. This is an important part of the trials under French law, though unknown in our judicial practice. The Duke D'Aumale conducted the interrogation, it was generally conceded, in a fair and impartial spirit, though it was long and searching, and the impression was that Bazaine had not strengthened his case by the testimony he gave. The interrogation concluded on the 19th, and the examination of witnesses commenced. Marshals Canrobert and Lebœuf, Gens. Ladmirault, Bourbaki, Cissey, Jarvis, Lebrun, and other Generals were examined, on the military points, and M. Jules Favre, Count De Palikao, M. Schneider, Rouher, and other men eminent in political life, on political matters connected with the administration of the war. Then occurred the incident of the witness Regnier, the presumed Prussian agent, who demanded that only three questions, which he should designate, should be asked him, if he testified, and declared if this were not agreed to he would leave France, which he did. Other witnesses, officers, privates, spies, messengers, &c., were examined in great numbers, and on the 4th of November, Col. Stoffel, being under examination in behalf of Bazaine, created great excitement by expressing his contempt for M. Riviére and his report in such forcible language that he was subsequently tried and punished for contempt of court. On the 1st inst. the examination of witnesses concluded, and M. Poucet began his argument for the prosecution. At its close M. Lachaud opened his closing speech for the defense, both advocates occupying several days. M. Lachaud closed, Wednesday afternoon, by reading letters from Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, expressing the highest esteem for the accused, and contradicting the statements made that he had secretly visited the Prussian head-quarters. The proceedings toward the close of the trial had been watched with more interest than at any time before, and the court-room was thronged. Yesterday the court deliberated on the sentence, with the result announced.

The following sketch of Marshal Bazaine's services has been already published, but will bear reprinting at this time: After finishing a severe course of study at the Ecole Polytechnique, Bazaine entered the army in 1831, when he was twenty years old, was sent to Africa the year following, and in the arduous service of the campaign there, so distinguished himself that he was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant in 1836, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor on the battle-field for his bravery and skill. After serving in Spain in the campaigns against the Carlists, he returned to Algeria with the rank of Captain in 1839, and took part in all the most notable expeditions of the war there. When the Crimean war broke out Capt. Bazaine was promoted to the command of a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol conducted himself with such bravery as to merit honorable mention in the dispatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a Division General, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. At the close of the war in the East he was appointed inspector of several expeditions of infantry, and had the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honor conferred on him, and subsequently, in 1863, received the Grand Cross. In 1862 he took command of the Mexican expedition, succeeding Gen. Forey, and so far as military force could effect them, was successful in attaining the objects of that ill-starred campaign. Marshal Bazaine commanded one of the main divisions of the French Army when the Franco-Prussian war commenced.

HOW THE FRENCH RESIDENTS IN THIS CITY RECEIVED THE NEWS.

At a late hour last evening when the news that Marshal Bazaine had been found guilty by the unanimous vote of the court-martial, and was sentenced to be shot, became known at some of the leading French restaurants and hotels, the whole subject of the siege of Metz and its surrender by the Marshal was discussed with the deepest interest. Although the evidence adduced during the trial had prepared the French residents in this City in some measure for this intelligence, yet the announcement that one of the leading Marshals of France, who had distinguished himself in the service of his country, and in whose military honor and bravery the French people once trusted, had been doomed to the death of a traitor, fell upon them with no little surprise. Some at first hesitated to believe it, not altogether through respect for the man who delivered up Metz to the Prussians, but rather with a faint hope that the French Army should be spared the dishonor of having one of its chief leaders condemned to such an ignoble death. Others exulted over the news, and openly expressed their full concurrence in the sentence, and said it was the only course left to save the honor of the army of France. This feeling seemed to be shared by the majority of those to whom the news was communicated. At Delmonico's a group of gentlemen were engaged in conversation over the matter, while one of them, who seemed to take a more humane view than the others, observed that, after all, it was a cruel and heartless proceeding to shoot down a man who had gained such high military distinctions as Marshal Bazaine, and he urged, in extenuation of the surrender, the fact that the entire French Army were demoralized at the opening of the Franco-Prussian war. But to this line of argument one of those present quickly replied that he was the first Marshal of France who had ever brought such a stigma of disgrace upon his country, and that he justly deserved to be shot and degraded. "How unlike the conduct of Cambronne," he continued, "who, when he was called upon to surrender, at Waterloo, replied, like a true French soldier, 'The Guards die, but never yield.'" Everywhere, among the French residents, there seemed to be but the one opinion, that Bazaine had met a fate he was justly entitled to.

THE MISSING STEAMER PICTOU.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 10.—Capt Coulombe, who arrived at Pictou a few days since, from Newfoundland, reports that he left Boone Bay on the 18th of November, for Georgetown, P. E. I. On the 20th, while passing Anticosti Island, he saw a vessel which he supposed to be ashore on the East Point, with a sail flying loose on the foremast, which appeared to be a topsail. He could see nothing on the mainmast, and judged her to be brigantine-rigged. Could not tell whether it was a steamer or not, as they were a great distance from her, and a very heavy sea was running. From the description given by Capt. Coulombe, there are strong grounds for believing it may be the missing steamer Pictou.

FRENCH TOPICS.

THE NEW CABINET—A FATAL DUEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 28, 1873.

A change of Ministry, a first representation at the "Gymnase," a reception at the Academy, a fatal duel, and some scenes from Parisian life form the burden of my *bagage littéraire* for to-day. The topics I have mentioned occupy more than twenty columns of the morning journals; I have to condense them into less than two. But in addition to these topics there are many more of interest upon which I can barely touch, for the budget of the week has been singularly full and interesting. The last week of November cannot be called unproductive. News has poured in upon us from all quarters, and important questions like the Santiago massacre, the famine in Bengal, the sullen Ottoman note regarding the Danubian Principalities, the retrocession of Schleswig to Denmark, and the *epopée* of Monseigneur De Chambord, have crowded in upon us to the delight of intellectual men, and to the utter despair of the foremen who "make up" the forms of our daily journals.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The formation of the new ministry was sent you by telegraph yesterday. There was some difficulty in forming it. The Right wanted to keep in MM. Beulé and De la Bouillerie, and it is reported that both were asked to resign. In the Council, the former made a speech, the gist of which was that, although the powers of Marshal MacMahon had been prolonged for seven years, the question of monarchy was still open, and that he and his friends felt bound to continue their propaganda in favor of "the King." MacMahon did not like this language, and the two Ministers were executed. When the men designated as their successors arrived they had some scruples about accepting. The Marshal is said to have told them very brusquely that they must accept, because the new Ministry had to be formed at once, but they were free to send in their resignation the next day. But scarcely were the members assembled than a hot quarrel arose. There can be no doubt that the Bonapartists are largely represented in the new Cabinet, for in addition to M. Magne, a declared Bonapartist, there are three men who would not find great difficulty in accepting Napoleon IV. But the time has not yet come for that, and M. Magne has determined to support the Republic of MacMahon in order to prevent any monarchical scheme. In reply to some remarks tending to show that the Royalists were free to agitate in favor of their candidate, M. Magne boldly denied the fact. He stated that the seven years' term had been voted, that he had determined during that period to maintain the most perfect neutrality, and his language was so strong that it produced a telling effect. The Right was badly beaten. MacMahon means to keep up the Republic if he can do so without going over to the Left for support, and there is little question that the Republic might be founded securely if the Republicans refrained from all agitation for seven years. If, after that period, the Republic is not assured, it will be a proof that France is not, and not likely to become, truly republican.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Duc Decazes, just appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, is the eldest son of the Minister who played so important a part in the Restoration, and whose fall made so much noise in history. It was of his mother, who died a few months ago, that I spoke when speaking of the widows of illustrious men. The present Duke is fifty-four years of age, having been born in 1817, at a moment when his father was the intimate friend of Louis XVIII. He is said to have made the most of the *bons mots* spoken by the King, and for which he obtained a reputation for *esprit*. A few classical phrases presented to King Louis, and used with great effect, made him turn to the study of the classics, and he soon became a distinguished Roman. If the chronicles are to be believed, he came to make excellent Latin *quodlibets* for himself. Under Louis Philippe—"the Government of July" as the French say (sometimes "the constitutional régime")—the present Duke entered diplomacy, won great credit, and was driven into private life by the revolution of '48. Under the Empire he sulked for a time, like many more of the old nobility, but in 1869 he began to accept the situation. He presented himself before the electors of the Gironde, and was beaten; but in 1871 he was elected to the Assembly, and took his seat upon the Right Centre. His name and his knowledge of the world and society designated him as the proper person to represent France at the Court of St. James, and he appears to have filled this part with credit. He has fine social qualities; is a good talker; very polite, with charming manners, and fitted in many respects perhaps for the high position he now holds.

THE "GARDE DES SCEAUX."

M. Depeyne, the *Garde des Sceaux*, was formerly a member of the Toulouse Bar. He is a Legitimist, but one of the few who believe in a parliamentary form of government. He is a self-made man, and is entitled to greater credit because the material to work upon was so unprepossessing. If he had failed to make much of anything of himself, nobody would have had the conscience to blame him. He is tall, thin, angular, with a long thin nose, a long chin which turns up to meet it, a nasal voice, and a manner which does not always please. But, to use the figure of Xavier De Maistre, his soul greatly belies his *bête*. He is full of thought and passionate convictions, and his ideas must have force of some kind or he would not now hold so important a portfolio as that of Justice. But I do not think he will keep it long.

A FATAL DUEL.

On Tuesday a duel took place at La Belle Croix, in the forest of Fontainebleau, between Prince Soutzo and Prince Ghika, the latter being shot through the bowels and mortally wounded. He died the following morning after a night of agony. Both of these gentlemen were Wallachians, or Roumanians, as they are called since the consolidation of the Danubian Provinces. [I may say in passing that the Ottoman note which has just appeared speaks of these provinces in the plural, as if they were still regarded as separate.] Many of my readers will remember, perhaps, that revolutions were very common in that part of the world five and twenty years ago. A Hospodar was installed with great pomp; a year later he was driven from power and another installed in his place. Each Hospodar seems to have saved a comfortable fortune from his year or two's salary, and with a fortune and the title of Prince, there is no place like Paris. Hence, in the course of time, Paris came to have six or eight princely families, each with large fortune, ancient Hospodars, who gave to each of their numerous sons the title of Prince. Thus we have here the Constantowicks, the Bibescos, the Soutzos, the Ghikas, and many more, the sons forming a colony of young Princes, all living in high society, and enjoying large revenues. From this the natural feuds can be divined. But being constantly thrown together, and always under the eye of the French gendarme, they came to live on passable, if not very friendly, terms. But it will be seen that a small spark of violence might fan the smoldering fire into flame. Yet the dozen or so young Roumanian Princes, sons of the various Hospodars amused themselves in the Parisian fashion, driving in the Bois de Boulogne every evening, attending all the *premières*, and frequenting the best known salle d'armes. Prince Georges Bibesco and Prince Soutzo are both very famous fencers. The latter is thirty-three years of age, an officer of the Roumanian Navy, and a nominal student at Brest, although he studies at the Naval School from a distance. He is married, but is on bad terms with his wife. The latter has applied for a divorce. Yet Soutzo was very jealous, and while complaining of his wife to his friends, watched her closely, and put spies upon her track. The smoldering embers were fanned by a careless joke. A friend met him the other day and said: "Soutzo, do you know what the Princess is going to do when she gets her divorce!—marry Nicolas Ghika." Soutzo flew into a passion. He hurried away, having word that his wife was going to the Jardin D'Acclimatation, and passing Ghika's door, saw his carriage in waiting. The idea struck him that Ghika was going to meet the Princess. He waited in hiding until Ghika came down, insulted him, and struck him so severely in the face that he left him bleeding. He then ran away to avoid the Police. Nicolas Ghika was only twenty-three, a mere boy, almost feminine in manners and appearance. He went up stairs, his friends came in, and soon came a note from Soutzo to say that he was waiting at home for a challenge. One was carried, and as Soutzo was an expert swordsman, while Ghika had never touched a foil in his life, pistols were chosen. The two men met in the forest of Fontainebleau, fired at the word, from twenty paces, and at the first shot Soutzo sent his bullet into Ghika's side, and was himself untouched. Seeing that the wound was mortal, Soutzo and his seconds took to their heels without waiting to draw up the usual statement, and it is said that the former has escaped across the frontier. Ghika received the bullet in the bowels, it finally lodging in the bladder. His brothers were sent for, but only one arrived before his death. Two more are now on the way from Bucharest to receive the body. The young Prince enjoyed a fortune of 40,000 francs a year, and although he could not be called a very useful man in society, (he was very young,) his life was said to be regular and above reproach. He finished his studies with honor, and had just entered upon the life now led by our *jeunesse dorée*.

A NEW MONTE CRISTO.

At almost the same moment another member of Parisian high life was taken from society, but in quite a different manner. The story of the young Armenian, Ostanick der Marcariantz, also calling himself a Prince, is a very curious one; but I must relate it briefly. The journals hardly dare to call him a swindler, so singular are the facts. A few years ago a boy came from Turkey to be educated, passed through the university, and graduated number one, then entered the agricultural college at Grignon. He was very rich and very studious. He took the highest honors. A year ago he began to order models of agricultural machines, and when remonstrated with on account of the cost, which he paid cash down, he laughingly replied: "Oh, I am another Monte Cristo; and it is necessary for me to learn these details, for I am to be Minister of Agriculture." He studied with great diligence, always had large sums of money, and spent them freely. There was never the slightest thing against him at Grignon, although, in any but an Eastern Prince, the rich presents he made would have been thought strange. He had models of all sorts of machines made at a cost of 200,000 francs, and paid for them. Some time ago he came to Paris and took rooms at the Grand Hotel, paying for himself, his horses, and servants about $100 per day. He paid his bills regularly. He bought $50,000 worth of diamonds and paid cash for them, and then began to give dinners, to which Emile De Girardin, Lemoinne, Molinari, and other serious literary men were invited. He continued his studies on agriculture, worked hard five or six hours a day, and wrote a great deal. Finally the Police became anxious to know where he got his money. On inquiry at the Ottoman Embassy they were told that the Armenian Prince Ostanick was a rascal, an *escroc*, but where he got his money was not known. He was not invited to the Embassy. In all manner of disguises the detectives visited him, and one took service as a domestic, finding that the young man worked hard, paid cash for everything, and that there was really nothing to his discredit. He frequently ordered jewelry, but always paid the bill, no matter how high the sum, whenever presented. But a month ago he told a creditor for the first time to call again. He had ordered many things, but did not pay the bills as usual. He said he was short for the moment. His hotel bill—an enormous one, by the by—was paid, but the tradesmen were put off. Finding that Prince Ostanick was watched by the Police, a creditor brought suit against him, and then all the rest came down upon him in a pack. He was charged with rascality, arrested, and lodged in prison. He took it very coolly, said that he should soon have more money, asked for agricultural books and writing materials, and is now working more diligently in Mazas than at the Grand Hotel. Now, what is this mystery? Certainly this young man has expended two millions in two years, and now owes two hundred thousand francs. The question is to know whether he is really a Monte Christo or a rogue, and, if the latter, how he came by his money, and why he should be so serious a student. One report is that he is the natural son of a Minister, who has been taken up by a political party in order to fit him to succeed his father. The second is that he is a thief of the worst sort. The Police are now hard at work, and I can give the results of their inquiries in a few days, perhaps. For the present, all we can learn is that *la justice informe.*

MEETINGS OF GRANGERS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 10.—The third annual meeting of the Illinois State Grange Patrons of Husbandry, composed of masters of subordinate granges, met at Bloomington yesterday. Between 600 and 700 delegates were present out of 800. The State Master, William Golden, delivered the annual address. The State Granges of Iowa met at Des Moines yesterday. Grand Master Smedley, in his opening address, reviewed the growth of the order in that State, showing that the number of subordinate granges have increased during the last year from 788 to 1,838, with an aggregate membership of 100,000.

STEAMER ASHORE.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—The steam-ship Texas, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, via Port Royal, went ashore Tuesday on the Stone Horse, seven miles south of Tybee Bar, during a thick fog. Steamers have gone to her assistance. No damage is apprehended.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A RAILWAY COLLISION—THE FOG.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Birmingham says a serious collision occurred on the railway near that city this morning. Thirty persons were reported killed and injured. A heavy fog prevailed at the time of the disaster, and it was impossible for either engine-driver to see the approaching train. The reported casualties have since been ascertained to be incorrect, no lives having been lost.

London is again enveloped in a dense fog this morning. There were numerous accidents yesterday, both in the streets and on the Thames. The hospitals are filled with people who were run over or otherwise wounded. On the river three persons were killed by collisions between various crafts.

It is now said that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the daughter of the Czar, has been postponed until February.

SPAIN.

BOMBARDING THE FORTS AT CARTAGENA.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—The troops besieging Cartagena have concentrated their fire on the forts and suspended the bombardment of the town.

RUMORED CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ.

BAYONNE, Dec. 10.—It is rumored that Lizarroga has captured and shot the Curé of Santa Cruz.

GERMANY.

THE ULTRAMONTANE QUESTION IN THE LANDTAG.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The Landtag rejected to-day, by 133 majority, a motion censuring the legislation introduced by the Government directed against the Ultramontane Catholics.

AUSTRIA.

A LOAN TO RELIEVE THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The bill authorising the raising of a loan for the mitigation of the financial crisis has passed the Reichsrath.

RUSSIA.

MR. JEWELL PRESENTS HIS CREDENTIALS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—United States Minister Marshall Jewell formally presented his credentials to the Czar yesterday.

PERSIA.

THE REUTER CONVENTION ANNULLED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that as Baron Reuter has not begun the works of internal improvement in Persia within the time fixed upon, the Shah has declared the convention void.

MARINE DISASTER.

FOUNDERING OF A SCHOONER—SUFFERING FROM EXPOSURE.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The schooner [illegible], from Ruatan, for New-Orleans, sprung a leak and headed for the Island of Mugeres, but sunk on the 30th November. The Captain and crew have arrived here. One of the crew died on the passage from exposure.

CHICAGO.

THE CASE OF REV. DR. CHENEY—THE PHOTOGRAPH LOTTERY SWINDLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A supplemental bill was filed in the Circuit Court to-day against Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney, Rector of Christ's Episcopal Church, by members of the church who boast their adherence to the laws, doctrine, worship and government of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. Complainants represent that since Mr. Cheney's degradation from his functions, he has not only openly and publicly withdrawn from the Protestant Church, but he has, under the leadership of one George D. Cummings, and with two Presbyterian preachers and four other persons, previously degraded from the ministry, together with other enemies of the true church, taken part in the organization of a new sect and religion antagonistical to the Protestant Episcopal Church, notwithstanding all of which Dr. Cheney intends to continue to exercise the pretended functions of the ministry in Christ Church, and the vestry of which being in his favor, propose to pay him his regular salary of $3,000 out of the revenues of the parish; wherefore the complainants pray that said Cheney, and the several vestrymen, be compelled to answer the supplemental bill. Bishop Whitehouse, it is understood, will give Dr. Cheney no rest in this matter. It is announced that Dr. Cheney will be publicly consecrated as Bishop of the new Church on Sunday next.

The photograph lotteries which one year ago were flourishing in Broadway, and which were subsequently broken up by the Police authorities of your City, have seemingly been transplanted to this city. Several stores are running in Madison street, and the People's Party's Mayor protects the swindlers with his kindly care. The Police dare not interfere, and a gullible public are squandering their half dollars in untold numbers. The new administration is fast assuming a position lamentable to every good citizen.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—1 A. M.—The pressure has diminished from the lower lake region westward to the Missouri Valley, and southwestward to Kentucky, with cloudy weather and rain. Generally clear weather and light winds and calms, with unchanged temperature, prevail in the Southern States; generally clear weather, with light north-westerly winds and continued low temperature in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature remains unchanged in the lower lake region, while it has risen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, clear weather and low temperature, with light northerly to westerly winds will prevail during the greater portion of the day.

For the Middle Atlantic States, northerly to westerly winds, with low temperature and clear weather until Thursday evening; during Thursday night increasing cloudiness, winds shifting to easterly and southerly and probably threatening weather.

For the South Atlantic States, slightly rising temperature and generally clear weather during the day.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature and possibly light rains in the lower Mississippi Valley.

For the Ohio Valley and thence northward over the lake region, rising temperature, light easterly to southerly winds, with continued cloudy weather and rain.

For the North-west, rising temperature, with cloudy weather, and rain, except in the northern portion, where snow will prevail during a portion of the day, followed by less cloudiness and clearing weather.

THE PITTSBURG MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 10.—John Ross, late Secretary of the Water Commissioners, through whom half a million dollars in bonds were, it is alleged, unlawfully hypothecated in Philadelphia to bolster up a failing bank here, was before the Finance Committee to-day, but refused to testify, and is under arrest for contempt. Investigation is gradually developing the circumstances of the affair, and will probably implicate a number of parties outside of city officers.

DEC 1873

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of colored citizens, asking the passage of the supplemental Civil Rights bill. Laid on the table.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, presented the petition of the Society of Friends, and others in New-York, asking the appointment of a committee to regulate the traffic in alcoholic liquors, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said he had a similar petition from the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, asking that the sales of such liquors be prohibited, and as there would probably be some question as to the powers of Congress in the premises, he moved that the petition be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, hoped the petitions would not be referred to the Judiciary Committee. He would take the responsibility of saying that that committee would report that Congress had nothing to do with the subject except in the District of Columbia and the Territories. He would be glad to see such legislation, but felt convinced that Congress had no power except as stated.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Sumner, Thurman, Conkling, Sherman, Morrill of Maine, and others presented similar petitions to that of Mr. Fenton. A vote being taken, the Senate decided to refer all to the Finance Committee.

NATIONAL BANKS WITHOUT CIRCULATION.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on a bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation. The bill was placed on the Calendar.

THE $44,000,000 LEGAL TENDERS.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the $44,000,000 reserve fund and make it part of the permanent circulation. The bill is designed for the immediate relief of the present stringency, and to restore confidence and business activity to the country, being part of the remedy of that gentleman for the monetary derangement.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT—REDEEMABLE CURRENCY.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress during the present session to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act approved March 18, 1869, entitled "An Act to strengthen the public credit," as follows: "And the United States solemnly pledge their faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin," and the Committee on Finance is directed to report to the Senate at as early a day as practicable such measures as will not only redeem this pledge of the public faith, but will also furnish a currency of uniform value, always redeemable in gold or its equivalent, and so adjusted as to meet the changing wants of trade and commerce.

Mr. Bayard substituted the following as embodying the views of the majority of the Finance Committee:

Whereas, A just regard for the interests of every class of the community demands that the national basis of finance shall consist of a currency of uniform standard and intrinsic value; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby instructed to report to the Senate measures which will secure at the earliest practicable day a return to specie payments.

Mr. Sherman said it was the desire of the committee, in offering the resolution, to ascertain definitely the wishes of the Senate on this important subject.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said an early day should be fixed for its consideration. He had hoped that before the holidays some measure would be devised and passed to shorten the panic now on the country and relieve the financial embarrassment.

Mr. Sumner was glad to see that the committee was so nearly in accord. He thought there was but little difference in the views of the majority and minority, and he hoped the national honor would be saved.

Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, a member of the committee, said he desired to present his own views on the subject, and would do so at the proper time.

Monday next was fixed as the day for the consideration of the subject.

STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, introduced a bill providing that any national banking association deciding to reduce its capital stock, as provided in section 13 of the National Currency act, shall be entitled to take up a pro rata portion of its bonds upon depositing lawful money of the United States, or returning its own circulating notes in the proportion required by law. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE HOUSE AMNESTY BILL.

The House bill, granting general amnesty, was read. Mr. Sumner objected to the second reading of the bill to-day, not because he was opposed to general amnesty, but before it became a law, he desired to secure justice to his colored fellow-citizens.

THE "LETTER WRITER."

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to consider the expediency of providing a further convenience in correspondence known as the "letter writer," with a one-cent stamp, being a new article of stationery adapted for a letter circular and newspaper wrapper.

At 1:15 P. M. the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, went into executive session, and at 3 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, asked leave to offer a resolution relative to the condition of affairs in Cuba and the seizure of the Virginius. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, objected to the reception of the resolution unless its author would have it referred. Mr. Phillips consented, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE CONSUL GENERAL AT CAIRO.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution to change the name of the Agent and Consul General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt, to that of Agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo. Adopted.

DETECTIVES TAMPERING WITH LETTERS.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Postmaster General to inform the House whether any Custom-house officers or detectives have been allowed to examine correspondence passing through the New-York and Boston Post Offices, and whether any such officials have opened or otherwise tampered with such correspondence for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Revenue laws have been violated, or for any other purpose, and to report all the facts to the House.

COST OF REFUNDING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. Wood, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the cost of refunding the public debt thus far into the five per cent bonds, with a detailed statement of the amounts paid on that account, to whom paid, including traveling and other expenses of any persons attached to the Treasury Department; also whether, in the adjustment of differences of interest, the Government has received its proper allowance, with a detailed statement of the interest account, giving the amounts, dates, and names of parties, with and through whom the negotiations were made. Adopted.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND THE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Hays, of Alabama, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution for the printing of 255,000 copies of each of the annual agricultural reports of 1872 and 1873. It was referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, stated, in connection with the same subject, that the Post Office Committee had had before it the question of public documents and referred it to a subcommittee. The subject also embraced the point of repealing former legislation in connection with the circulation of newspapers within the counties where published, and also as to exchange.

INCREASING THE NAVY—THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the present number of enlisted men of the navy to be increased from 8,500 to 10,000 men. He proceeded to explain the bill, and said that the Secretary of the Navy had informed the Committee on Appropriations that he had not men enough to man the ships. He, for one, should not have been very strongly inclined to make this increase for the present emergency, because he was under the impression that it would not be needed.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, asked Mr. Scofield whether the idea was that this increase should be permanent, or was the number to be cut down again to its old figure?

Mr. Scofield replied that the law would be permanent, of course, until it was changed.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing that the temporary increase of the force should not continue beyond the 1st of January, 1875. He believed that the speck of war would soon blow away, and the country would find itself again in calm and peace with Spain.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, asked. Why, then, increase the navy?

Mr. Garfield replied that the gentleman himself was aware of the facts which had transpired recently in relation to the Spanish Government.

Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, declared that no Secretary should have authority to increase either the army or navy. Congress should retain that power in its own hands.

Mr. Coburn regarded the proposition as at least unfortunate. The Government was doing everything it could to bring about an amicable adjustment, and it seemed to him that while that condition of affairs existed any increase of the war power of the country might create agitation and apprehensions which would tend to break up the negotiations for an amicable adjustment. The Government had found itself with a comparatively small naval force of ships in commission. There were a number of ships not in commission which it was deemed safer to put on a war footing to meet any emergency—that had been deemed the safest and surest way to preserve peace and prevent war. Mr. Coburn inquired what would be the cost of these additional 1,500 men.

Mr. Garfield said he could not state that, but he had been instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for the extraordinary expense of the navy. He proposed that the matter should be postponed until the result of the negotiations became known. It might take a week, or two weeks, or three weeks, but if war broke out and the country was called upon to act, the enlistment of 1,500 men for the navy would be accomplished in a single day. Let a declaration of war be once made and there would be no scarcity of men either for the army or navy.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, advocated the bill as a necessary measure. He would vote for it even without the amendment making the increase temporary. He wanted to have the navy made competent to protect the American commerce and the flag from insults by European powers. He hoped the time would soon come when the American Navy would be sufficient to have a ship in every port where American commerce was subject to any kind of danger.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, supported the bill, and stated that one month after the outrage on the Virginius there were only twenty-two guns on American vessels in Cuban waters, the Worcester carrying fourteen, the Wyomina six, and the Sangus two. The Spanish Navy in the Cuban waters at the same time carried 330 guns. It was not possible for the American Navy to have sixty-eight guns there before the 1st of January next. Such vessels as the navy had were in foreign waters, and it was a godsend that the complications with Spain could not arise until after Dec. 25. It was possible within 120 days to have an American fleet carrying 500 guns in the Cuban waters, but Spain could also have a navy of 514 guns, embracing four of the most powerful iron-clads in the world. He was aware of the great recuperative energy of the country, and of the great ability of Admiral Porter, and he was satisfied that whatever difficulties might arise the country would be prepared for every emergency.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, said that inasmuch as the preparation of the American Navy had been underrated, he thought that no harm could come from stating the fact that the navy was in a good degree of readiness to meet any emergency that was likely to arise. He hoped and believed that no war would occur with Spain, but if war was to come, he hoped it would come on no idle or frivolous pretext, but in compliance with the substantial judgment of the country; not to avenge any fancied wrongs, but to defend the honor and integrity of the nation. It was true that there had been only eighteen guns of the American Navy in the vicinity of the difficulty, but to-day there were more than 390 guns within reach of that difficulty. They were not all there, but they were within very reasonable limits, and might be placed there almost within a day. He believed there would be no necessity for that. He hoped not, because the country needed and desired an era of peace so as to recuperate from the ravages of the last war.

After further discussion by Messrs. Beck, of Kentucky, Speer and Myers, of Pennsylvania, and Hale of Maine, Mr. Garfield's amendment was adopted, and the bill thus amended was passed.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the navy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE NEW CODE.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, presented a codification of United States laws, prepared by Commissioners for that purpose, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The House then at 1:30 o'clock, resumed the debate on the salary question.

Mr. Tremain, of New-York, addressed the House in favor of the proposed reduction. He agreed with the report of the minority of the select committee in the statement that in every form by which the public will could be expressed through conventions, through legislative bodies, and through the public press, the increase of salary had been condemned. As to the suggestions made yesterday that the repeal of the Salary bill was urged by demagogues, he remarked that if that representative is a demagogue who faithfully labors to carry out the popular will, and who in doing so is willing to submit to personal sacrifice and loss, then he wished that the House were full of such demagogues. He supposed that gentlemen of opposite views who might be called anti-demagogues belonged to that school which believed and practiced the belief that public offices were created not for the benefit of the public, but for the benefit of the incumbents, and were willing to trample under foot the honest old doctrine of the common law, that every public office was created for the public welfare, and that every one who accepted public office did so with the implied condition that his duty should be discharged solely with a view to the public welfare. As an extraordinary example of that class of public officers, he referred the House to one who had once been a member of that body, who subsequently held office in the City of New-York, and who, by means of conspiracy with other office-holders, used public office for the aggrandizement of his own fortune. That man had suffered the penalty which sooner or later comes to punish those who violate the laws of God or man. Those who wished to profit by that man's example might look in upon him in cell No. 34 of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. After a classical and amusing allusion to Mr. Cox in the character of a "dew-drop" which he had given himself yesterday, Mr. Tremain went on to say that this was a time when members should be willing to make personal sacrifices. The country was passing through a crisis of unparalleled severity, and of embarrassment of commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests. Hundreds and thousands of laborers were found in the streets, unable to procure employment, and in the meanwhile the pressure of taxation to meet the interest of the national debt was resting most heavily on the industry of the country. The people had lavished their confidence on their representatives, and they should prove worthy of that confidence. He hoped to see substantial unanimity on this question. The angry moves of partisanship which recently raged so furiously were gradually subsiding. He was sure he spoke the sentiment of every gentleman of the House when he said that if it were necessary to-morrow to vindicate the unatoned and unsatisfied dishonor inflicted on the national flag, there was not one of them who would not vote all the men and all the money necessary to wipe out that stain on the national honor at all hazards. He, therefore, appealed to the House to act with unanimity on this question, and to repeal the act of 3d of March, 1873. By so doing, he was sure they would receive a reward better than the $5,000 which they surrendered. They would not only receive the consciousness of having done their duty according to their oath, but they would feel that they deserved and should receive that welcome encomium so grateful to every hard-working Representative, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Mr. Hawley, of Connecticut, addressed the House in favor of the reduction of salaries. He did not object to the increase given to members of the Cabinet and Justices of the Supreme Court. He was perfectly willing that those officials who come to Washington, and keep house in a respectable style, should have $10,000 a year. As to the President's salary, he had not voted to make it $50,000, and would not do so. He was sorry to see such a tone of denunciation or censure as prevailed in the House on this subject. It was below the tone of the nation. He would vote for a reasonable reduction of salary, and to give members what he thought they ought to have.

Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, favored the reduction of salaries of members and Senators, but did not believe that the people required any interference with the salaries of other officials. He, therefore, could not support the bill of the minority. As to the back pay, the will of the people should be respected. If it had not been stealing during the whole history of the Government, it had been at least a very bad blunder, and blunders were sometimes as bad as crimes.

Mr. C. H. Roberts, of New-York, was the next speaker. The voice of the people, he said, ought to be listened to. If that voice was unreasonable it should be defied, but if it was just it should be respected. In this case he obeyed the popular will, because he believed it was right. The same reasons which actuated him in opposing the increase last session controlled him now. Gentlemen belittled the question when they made it a personal question only. It was true that great violence and lack of discrimination had characterized the public press on this question. He trusted that none of them would object to criticism, even if it were trenchant and severe. But the indiscriminate abuse of public men without reason and without decent pretext was a crying shame. If its effects could be kept at home it would not be so mischievous, although it diminished the incitement to laudable ambition. If members carried their eyes to the other side of the Atlantic they would see how greatly more mischievous it was.

Mr. Negley, of Pennsylvania—Did not the gentleman carry his back pay to the other side of the Atlantic?

Mr. Roberts—If the gentleman has satisfied his own conscience with reference to his own back pay he has performed his duty, but I appeal to him not to decide my duty for me.

Mr. Negley—I mean nothing unkind to the gentleman, but I simply make the inquiry whether the gentleman did not lately return his back pay to the Treasury?

Mr. Roberts—When I assent to degrade this body by a personal controversy it will be when I change my estimate of public duty. I say, that this indiscriminate abuse of public men, this attempt to drag down gentlemen in this body is an injury not to a party, not to individuals, but to the country as a whole. Look at the exhibitions on this floor. What is the effect of them abroad? Monarchists conclude that in republics virtue goes into retirement. The great evil of this general denunciation is that it strikes at the integrity and honor of the Republic, and yet this newspaper criticism grows out of a moral sentiment higher than has ever before prevailed. It is the expression—morbid perhaps—but still the expression of something commendable. The expression of an aroused public conscience. Let the iconoclast break down the idols if he will, but let his fury be stayed before he destroys the household gods and the divinity of the Republic. Let these critics restrain the fury of their denunciations. Let us also be manly enough to accept what is true in their criticism.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, said that he had opposed an increase of salary last session, not only because he thought it carried bad faith further than it had ever been carried before on that subject, and was setting a dangerous precedent, but because he thought it placed the compensation of members and other officials far higher than was required by any exigency of the public service. He doubted whether the increase to members was of any real advantage to them. He thought that it made the contest for seats more sharp, more bitter, and more expensive than it had been under the old system. He thought that, under all the circumstances, the most graceful thing to do was simply to reinstate substantially the old law, leaving all other questions connected with it to be settled hereafter on some more appropriate occasion. He preferred the bill reported by the select committee to any other proposition that had been submitted, because he believed it was one on which the House was more likely to harmonize than any other. He did not think that the compensation of the members of the Cabinet and of the Judges of the Supreme Court was too high, but he thought that the President's salary was out of all proportion to all the other salaries fixed last session. It gave the President five times as much as a member of the Cabinet or a Judge of the Supreme Court, and that was out of proportion to the nature of the service, and the obligations, duties, and expenses of respective positions.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, did not want to make a speech, but desired to enter a caveat at this stage of the proceedings. If the debate continued for two or three days longer, and one or two hundred more speeches were made, all of them in favor of the repeal of the Salary bill, his constituents would certainly come to the conclusion that it required an immense amount of powder to bring him to. He wished to say, not to the House, but to his far-off constituents, that he should not make a speech; that there was no need of his making a speech, and that the speeches made here were not for his conversion, because he had always been in the faith and needed no conversion. He simply desired his constituents to understand this. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said that he made no claim to the gift of prophecy, but if he predicted anything when he opposed the increase of salary last session, his prediction was history now. If he urged then any reason why that measure should not become a law, the people of the country as well as the condition of the country pronounced them now to have been good and valid reasons. He had not then imputed any wrong motive to any gentleman who differed with him on that occasion, and if since then he had occasion, in public or otherwise, to criticise that measure, he had impugned the motives of no man who was instrumental in the passage of that law. He had believed it then to be unwise; he believed it now, more, if possible, than then, to have been an unwise measure. Those who had supported it thought differently from him, and no reason which he was able to urge then could convince them of what he thought was their error. He had stated then that the proposition to impose for all coming time an annual drain of two and a half millions of dollars on the Treasury of the United States was inopportune and unwise; that it was at a time when for the very quarter in which it was done the revenues of the country had fallen off eight and a half million dollars, and the expenditures had increased in about the same proportion. To-day, he continued, we meet a deficit in the revenues of the country of three times that amount, and a still further increase in the estimates of expenditures for the coming year of more than three times that amount. I thought then that if there was some occasion, as I thought there was, and still think—for the revision of rates of compensation of persons in the civil service of the United States, it was unwise for us to begin with ourselves and with those officers of the Government who were best compensated for their services. I thought then, and every day has developed more the truth of what I then said, that there were officers of the Government on whose responsibility and integrity the very revenues of the country depended, and who were eking out a scanty subsistence on a mere pittance of compensation; and that it would be well for us, if there was any disposition on our part to increase the compensation, to begin with them; but on the very result of a Presidential election, which has placed us in power as the party of economy, to tolerate in this House and to permit to become a law a measure which would single out ourselves and those in the capital, the best paid of all for their services, and to let those on whose integrity the collection of the revenues depended demand in vain sufficient to keep them from temptation, was unwise. But others thought differently. While I was Speaker, there were Treasury officials in Custom-houses who were receiving more than a hundred thousand dollars for their services; the figures I have at my command. I could get no hearing here on a measure of equalizing their compensation with that of those on whose judgment as appraisers and as measurers and as other officials the collection of the revenues depended and who could get but sixteen hundred dollars for their services. The reasons that I then urged are the reasons that now urge me to the undoing of everything we then did just as far as the Constitution of the United States will permit us. We are mistaken if we suppose that anything short of that will meet either the public expectations of to-day, or the fair and honest judgment of the future on our acts. We must undo all that we did then, as far as the Constitution of the United States will permit it. I desired simply to make that statement as the reason which will govern all the votes that I shall give here on the various measures. There was no more reason why we should raise the salaries of the others mentioned in this bill than there was why we should raise our own. The Constitution of the United States has wisely guarded the Executive against any encroachment on his compensation. We can therefore talk freely about the salary of the Executive, because we know that anything we do cannot reach the present Executive. He stands before the country, thank God, as one who never sought that place as a position for the attainment of wealth, but we have made the compensation for the future, together with the perquisites of the office, so high that hereafter, when he shall have left that place, we shall proclaim to the country that the highest office in its gift is a position for the attainment of wealth. If we leave the matter there, contenting ourselves with the idea that this whole condemnation is confined to the fact that it touches our own salary, we misjudge. With the 200,000 dollars salary there are perquisites allowed which vary little every year from 50,000 dollars, sometimes above and sometimes below that figure, so that we leave the President's office hereafter with a compensation of 400,000 dollars attached to it for the term; and I submit that when we can do it without our motives being impugned, when we stand so far from any person whom it can affect, and when we can do it under circumstances that nobody can say it is a reflection upon him, it is our duty to meet that question, and meet it fairly and squarely. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court were only two years before that made $8,000 a year by the addition of $2,000, and with a pension for life. We cannot touch their salaries, but there was no propriety, in my opinion, after having fixed their salaries at $8,000 and a pension for life, to have added $2,000 more to them. But that is covered by the Constitution. The Cabinet officers had also $8,000 a year, and their salaries were increased to $10,000. I submit, therefore, that the people understand that measure, which, when passed not only embraced our own compensation and put it at an unreasonable figure, but that it put all the others in a like position. It did so while there were other officers of the Government demanding, under circumstances which required our attention, that their compensation should be increased. But we turned a deaf ear to them. I wish to call the attention of the House to another feature in the bill of the majority which never was in any other compensation bill. Hitherto the salary of the President of the Senate and of the Speaker of the House was just double the compensation of a member up to the last increase in 1866. That last increase, instead of being made ten thousand dollars, double the compensation of members, was put at eight thousand dollars, which was the compensation of members of the Cabinet. Now in this bill it is proposed to bring down the salary of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to eight thousand dollars, and leave that of members of the Cabinet at ten thousand dollars. They are thus put below the standard at which their compensation was fixed up to this time, and while I hold that it should remain at eight thousand dollars, I hold also that the salary of members of the Cabinet should be brought down to the same figure. It is just as easy for us to pass such a bill, so far as the Constitution will permit it, as it will be to pass the bill reported by this committee. It is no sound argument and no answer to make to the people of the country that we have only time to do this partial measure. We have ample time; we have time enough to do it; and I tell the people of the country that unless it is done in this bill it never will be done. The attempt to put through this bill, so circumscribed, is an attempt—I do not mean to say that it was designed on the part of those who reported it, but the country will read it, and will have a right so to read it—to shield the remainder of the officers embraced in the bill of last session from any reduction of their compensation. In the present crisis, and under the present burdens of the people, with the revenues of the country falling off, and with your committees charged with the unpleasant duties of looking around among the industries of the country to see where some new taxes can be imposed to meet the current expenses of the Government, you have got to answer for it to the people why you do not undo what you confess here it was unwise for you to do.

Mr. Hale, of New-York—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts as the leader of the House, and as Chairman of the chief financial committee of the House, whether in his judgment, leaving the voice of the people aside for the moment, and, on his oath as a member of the House, he considers the salary of ten thousand dollars a year an inordinate or extravagant salary either for the head of a department or for a Judge of the Supreme Court?

Mr. Dawes—In a country which prides itself on its simplicity of manners and of institutions, in a country where no place ought to be sought in the gift of the people for the money it confers, I say to my friend from New-York what he will find in the records of two years ago, that I believe that it will be a sorry day for this country when we put such a compensation to our offices that they will be sought for the money they will bring, and I say, therefore, that it is better for every one of these men that their compensation shall be what it was before the passage of the law of 1873.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee—I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he does or does not think it would be a sorry day for this country when a man would be constrained to decline an office tendered to him, either on the Supreme Bench or any other place, because the salary of the office is insufficient to support him?

Mr. Dawes—I think that the greatest and best men of the country who can be bought by the money of an office had better decline in the beginning.

Mr. Maynard—The gentleman has failed to understand the point of my inquiry, for he certainly has not met it. I ask him whether he does not think it would be a public calamity when a man suitable and fitted, and called to an office, would be compelled to decline it because the compensation was insufficient to support him?

Mr. Dawes—With all frankness, I say it would be while you may have here and there in the long life of the Republic such an instance as that. I want to know of my friend from Tennessee whether he would not think it a calamity to have such offices sought after by inferior men all over the country for the pay which they would bring them.

Mr. Maynard—Undoubtedly; and therefore I want to see what would be adequate salaries.

Mr. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts—My colleague's statement in relation to the President's perquisites will undoubtedly attract attention throughout the country. He has stated that the perquisites of the President's office amount, on an average, to $50,000 a year, making the salary and perquisites for a single term $460,000. Now, I wish to ask him how he makes out that sum?

Mr. Dawes—I have done just this. I have taken from the Appropriation bills the sums appropriated for the President's household and his house, just what would be expended by any other officer who has his own house—not the cost of the house, but the yearly appropriations for carrying it on and keeping it in order and repair.

Mr. G. F. Hoar—Is it not for maintaining the State in that House which pertains to the receptions and other expenses of the office?

Mr. Dawes—They are the sums which the President, if he were put on a footing with other officials, would be obliged to pay out of his own income.

Mr. G. F. Hoar—If he did not have it appropriated he would not spend it—that is the whole of it.

Mr. Dawes' twenty minutes here expired.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, favored the repeal of the Salary bill. He believed that that was a very unfortunate measure; unfortunate because it had shaken the confidence of the country in their public servants to a great extent and had shaken the confidence of the country in some of the best men occupying seats in either House. If he had voted for that measure last session he would still believe it ought to be repealed, because on a question of this kind the will of the people ought to be omnipotent. He believed also that the pending bill should be amended by a provision that no member shall draw his salary until after he had appeared and qualified and taken his seat.

Mr. Southard, of Ohio, believed that the whole of the law of the last session should be repealed, and not a part of it only. The bill of the minority was good *pro tanto*. It was one step in the right direction, and one step only.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, who has charge of the bill, gave notice that he would move the previous question at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Speaker announced the following committees: On the Mississippi Levees—Messrs. Morey of Louisiana, Hurlbut of Illinois, Stanard of Missouri, Pierce of Massachusetts, Lewis of Tennessee, Randall of Pennsylvania, and Lamar of Mississippi. On the Centennial Celebration and the proposed National Census of 1875—Messrs. Kelley of Pennsylvania, Hawley of Connecticut, G. F. Hoar of Massachusetts, Shanks of Indiana, Woodford of New-York, Butler of Tennessee, Smith of Ohio, Fort of Illinois, Clayton of California, Wells of Missouri, Young of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Standford of Kentucky.

The House then at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KHIVAN QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1873.

Nothing did Mr. Gladstone's Ministry so much good during the troubles of last session as the spirited attitude which was taken up by Lord Granville in regard to the movement of Russia toward the frontier of British India. The Government had been blamed for knocking under too readily when the Black Sea Treaty was repudiated, and now it was supposed that they were going to turn over a new leaf, and to show the Russians that there was a point beyond which English good nature must not be abused. The Government was congratulated on its firmness, and it was assumed that a sensible check had at last been given to Russia's aggression. Nothing, indeed, could be smoother than Russian words, or more conciliatory than Russian promises. A formal understanding was come to that there should be an intermediary neutral zone for the purpose of preventing the respective possessions of the two powers from immediate contact; and Prince Gortschakoff, in the usual polite manner, said he would accept the line laid down by England, as England, no doubt, knew much about the geography of the Afghan frontier, and the Russians had purposely abstained from exploring that region. The Czar also pledged himself that the Khivan expedition, if successful, should not be followed by the permanent occupation of the Khanate. It cannot be said that the understanding as to the intermediary zone has actually been broken, or that the Czar has failed to keep his promise. The Russian troops are to be withdrawn from Khiva, and the zone has not been violated. On the other hand, however, Russia has practically taken an important step toward entering the zone, if at any time she has a mind to do so; and though Russian troops are to be withdrawn from Khiva, Khiva will remain to all intents and purposes a Russian possession, and the Khan will be simply a Russian underling, who will receive his orders from St. Petersburg. By the treaty between the Khan and Gen. Kauffmann, which was concluded on the 25th of August, the Khan renounces the right of entering into direct relations, commercial or other, with any of his neighbors, or even of making war upon them, without the sanction of the Czar. All the land on the right bank of the Amu is ceded to Russia, with all its inhabitants. Except by the leave of the Russian Government, no vessels that are not Russian will be allowed to navigate the Amu; the Russians are entitled to construct harbors, forts, and any other buildings, and to establish factories, at their pleasure, on the left bank of the river; and for all Russian buildings and property of every kind the Khan will be held responsible. Khiva is to be thrown open freely to Russian merchants and travelers, whose safety will be guaranteed by the Khan, and a yearly revenue of considerable amount is to be paid to the Russian Government. Practically, of course, Khiva is by this treaty as good as annexed to Russia, and the Czar's promise, though it has been kept to the ear, has been broken in the spirit. All this is naturally extremely humiliating and embarrassing to the English Government. It does not perhaps leave them absolutely in a worse position than if the compact of last February had never been agreed to. This country would not have gone to war then to prevent the Russians from occupying Khiva, and it will not go to war now to prevent the virtual annexation of the Khanate. The conditions into which Russia entered were of value only as a mark of a good understanding between the two Governments. Now that the conditions have been contemptuously set aside, it must be assumed that Russia is determined to push forward her own designs regardless of English interests or prejudices. The point has not been reached at which England must interpose by force, but it is certainly nearer than it was. The upshot of the whole affair is that, though the Czar is very willing to have the Duke of Edinburgh for his son-in-law, he is by no means disposed to arrest the extension of his dominions in Central Asia to oblige the country to which his son-in-law belongs. Altogether, and especially at such a moment, it is an unpleasant affair. It is very difficult to see what Lord Granville can do in the matter. The Khivan Treaty is a public affront to England, and yet the English Government will probably have to pocket the affront. A question may be asked of the Russian Government on the subject, but we may be sure that Prince Gortschakoff will have a smooth and plausible answer at hand. He will ask with surprise what Russia has done in contravention of any undertaking into which she had entered. A diplomatic correspondence as to whether the occupation of Khiva is real or nominal, or as to whether Russia has any ulterior intentions, can only end in empty words. England is not in a position to resort to arms as yet on this question, and Russia knows this, and all the world knows it. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues are certainly to blame for their simplicity in proposing to the Russian Government, within a few months of its tearing up an important treaty, to enter into an "understanding." The safe and natural course would have been simply to intimate to Russia that her movement in a particular direction would be regarded with suspicion, and, if carried beyond a certain point, would involve war. This is the position on which the English Cabinet will now have to fall back; but it might have spared itself an unnecessary humiliation if it had only taken it up at the beginning of the year. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage will take place before Parliament meets; otherwise the marriage peal might have had an awkward echo.

CABINET DISSENSIONS.

There have been several meetings of the Cabinet, and it is understood that the ministerial circle has not been altogether a happy family, and that Mr. Bright finds himself by no means at his ease. When he was formerly in the Ministry, their attention was concentrated on one or two great questions, as to which, as far as general principles went, they were from the outset perfectly agreed. But now the conflict is not merely about details, but about principles. When Mr. Bright was at the head of the Board of Trade, he reprimanded the Inspectors for pointing out that the railway companies were responsible, by their parsimony and recklessness, for many of the accidents which occurred, and insisted that the companies had a right to manage their business in their own way, and to kill as many people as they chose. Mr. Chichester Fortescue is now the President of the Board of Trade, and in that capacity has issued a very sharp circular to the railway companies, entirely adopting the reports of the Inspectors, and warning the companies that if they will not make their lines safe of their own accord, the Government will have to consider what shall be done with them. Again, there is the education question, in regard to which Mr. Bright is at war with Mr. Forster and the majority of the Cabinet. Mr. Forster has made a strong speech at Liverpool, in which he stands by his colors, and Mr. Bright is said to have complained of this as committing the Government to a foregone conclusion, to which he is personally opposed. Mr. Bright's loose declarations in regard to free land have also not tended make his relations with his colleagues more cordial; and it is asked whether he alone is to go about saying what he chooses, while everybody else must be dumb. Between the contending sections of his Ministry poor Mr. Gladstone is pulled first on one side and then on the other, and is in some danger of being rent asunder. All his life he has been walking one way and looking the other, but now he is expected to walk in two opposite directions at once. His periodical explanation about his religion has just been issued for the present quarter—there are usually four a year. Somebody at Bodmin has called his attention to the fact that somebody else had been calling him a Jesuit, and he has been foolish enough to take the trouble to reply, through his private secretary, that the charge is untrue. It is odd he does not see that anybody who believed him to be a Jesuit, as Mr. Whally and many thousands of people do, would be rather surprised if he did not deny it.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL,

which commenced seven months ago, is now really drawing to an end. The case for the Crown was finally closed yesterday, and on Monday Dr. Kenealy will begin his summing up for the defense. It is expected that this will occupy a fortnight or three weeks, but Mr. Hawkins, who will then reply on the whole case for the Crown, has determined to keep within a week. Then will come the summing up, and as there must be an adjournment for Christmas, the case, after all, will not be finished this year. It will be recollected that at the end of the claimant's case, a Danish seaman named Luie was produced, who stated that in 1854 he was serving as steward on board a vessel called the Osprey, which, on its way from New-York to Melbourne, picked up a boat containing Roger Tichborne on the open sea. Hitherto no trace has been discovered of any survivor of the Bella, (the ship on which Roger is supposed to have been drowned,) or of any ship that had picked up one of the Bella's boats. Luie's evidence, if true, was therefore of the utmost importance, and Mr. Purcell, a young barrister, was sent to the United States to test this witness' statements. He returned on Tuesday, and was examined on Thursday. He had made careful and exhaustive researches in the official records of shipping in New-York and its neighborhood, and in New-Bedford, and he had also gone through the official records for the whole country at Washington, and had discovered no trace of any Osprey except a New-Bedford Osprey, which had never been at New-York at all. Luie had said that the Osprey loaded at Staten Island, near New-York; but a witness who had lived for thirty years at Staten Island deposed that there was no record of an Osprey ever having been there, and that at the time of year mentioned—January and February—the ice would render it impossible for any vessel to load there. Mr. De Rosier, of Chicago, a private detective—one, he said, of a staff of from fifty to a hundred, employed by Mr. Pinkerton, of the National Detective Agency—gave evidence to contradict Luie's account of his own movements in America. Yesterday further testimony of this kind was given. Capt. McComber, of the New-Bedford Osprey, proved that she was in Table Bay when the Bella foundered off the coast of Brazil. Dr. Kenealy tried to get out of the difficulty by saying that he had never said that the New-Bedford Osprey was the ship; but his own statement, prompted directly by his client, was read to him. It was also shown that Luie did not come over from Ostend at the time he said he did. On the whole, the Dane's evidence may be considered to be utterly demolished; but we shall probably see more of him, as he is "wanted" on some private charge, and will also probably be prosecuted by the Crown for perjury.

J. H. F.

ORDINATION SERVICES IN ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL YESTERDAY.

The Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital was filled by a large congregation at 10:30 A. M., yesterday, assembled to witness the ordination, by Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, of J. Dudley Ferguson as Deacon of the Episcopal Church. The services on the occasion were conducted after the usual manner of the Episcopal Church. The liturgy was read by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Superintendent and Pastor of St. Luke's Hospital, the epistle by Rev. Mr. Contrell, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, and the prayer for the church militant being recited by Rev. T. S. Pycott, of Brooklyn. Bishop Stevens preached the sermon on the occasion, in which he called attention to the rubric, and said that it required a sermon or exhortation declaring the duty of the office of such as come to be admitted as Deacons. He then referred to the importance and obligations devolving upon the ministry, and declared it to be the duty of the people to esteem them in their office. The chief work of ministers of Christ was to represent Christ in his office as a prophet, priest, and king, and to preach the true Gospel unto the end of the earth. The address was very brief, but delivered with much feeling. At its close, the candidate for deaconite, Mr. Ferguson, was presented to the Bishop by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, as the rubric prescribes, and the office of the holy communion was then proceeded with. The Bishop laid his hand on the head of the candidate and said: "Take thou authority to execute the office of the Deacon in the Church of God, committed unto thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." At the close of the interesting service the Bishop and clergy in attendance formally welcomed Rev. Mr. Ferguson into the ministry of the Church of God. Having been a layman at the hospital for some time past, Rev. Mr. Ferguson will continue his services there for the present as Assistant Pastor.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Ship-owners' Association, Y. A. Brett presiding, held a regular meeting at its rooms, No. 52 Pine street, yesterday afternoon, when a report was submitted by a committee appointed to investigate the matter of rival American records or registers of shipping, and of "certain practices imputed to some of their proprietors." The document, which was quite voluminous, commenced with referring in detail to the oldest as well as the most prominent American and foreign works on the subject, the most prominent of the latter being known as the French Lloyds, or *Bureau Veritas*.

This universal register of shipping was commenced in 1828, and has now been issued annually for forty-five years, the latest edition of the complete record containing the classification of 18,329 vessels, besides which there is a separate book containing the names (without classification) of the merchant navies of the world. Formerly the *Bureau Veritas* was issued in Paris, but latterly in Brussels, and it is generally admitted to be the best of all the publications of the sort. The *American Shipmaster's Register* for 1873 contains the classification of about 15,000 vessels, and the next number will contain about 18,000, bidding fair to be a better work than its American rivals.

The *Register of the Shipmaster's Association*, referred to, made its appearance in 1865, and is generally considered an important and well-conducted work. In conclusion, the result of the practical working of the different systems of classification and analyzation of 300 vessels, was presented. There are at present three American registers. The first is Capt. Taylor's; the second Hartz & King, and the third by the American Shipmasters' Association, none of which are, however, considered entirely correct and reliable, and the object in this action was to devise some means to affect a remedy, with a view of avoiding the irregularities resulting therefrom. The committee who had this matter under consideration, was composed of Austin Wilson, Josiah O. Ward, and Marcus Ward. The matter was subjected to a long debate, but no definite action was taken. The report was ordered to be printed, and to be circulated among the members.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MARSHAL TOPLANYI.

Another hearing in the case of Marshal Toplanyi, who is charged by Dr. Wells with disorderly conduct at his house, while attempting to make a levy upon his furniture, took place yesterday before the Mayor's Private Secretary. The complainant was called and cross-examined by Mr. Whittedge, the counsel of Toplanyi, who asked him several questions relative to the mortgage he had obtained on his furniture, but the Mayor's Secretary decided that the questions were irrelevant, and that the only matter before him was whether the Marshal had willfully attempted to destroy the furniture of Mr. Wells and acted in a disorderly manner at his house. Mr. Whittedge made several efforts to show that the mortgage on the property was intended to exempt it from execution, but the Mayor's Secretary refused to hear any statement upon the point. The hearing was then adjourned.

BOARD OF FIRE-INSURANCE BROKERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Board of Fire-Insurance Brokers was held at the board rooms, No. 169 Broadway. The reports of the several committees were received, and a motion to refer to the Executive Committee the question as to whether the funds of the board should be deposited with the Union Trust Company was adopted without much opposition. Several new members were elected.

CITY MISSIONS.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY—THE REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon in Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Rev. Thomas De Witt, President of the society, presided, and in the opening made a very impressive address, in which he said that during his ministerial career of sixty-three years he had seen great changes wrought for Christianity in this City, and few could calculate the good which had been accomplished by the City Mission during the forty-seven years of its existence; and while the society did more good, accomplished greater results from year to year, still it had before it a work of greater magnitude than had ever yet been undertaken, its labors increasing in proportion to the increase of the population of the City.

After prayer by one of the members of the society, M. K. Jesup, Esq., Treasurer, made a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City Mission for the past year as follows:

TREASURER'S STATEMENT, NOV. 10, 1873.

Receipts.

Amount received in donations	$28,783 33
From rents and other sources	3,336 38
From churches and Sunday-schools	5,475 10
From female branch	3,252 06
From collections public meetings	583 52
Advanced by Treasurer	7,192 51
Total	$48,622 99

Expenditures.

Amount paid for services of missionaries	$31,484 03
Amount paid for tracts, papers, and printing	2,735 35
Amount paid for office rents, postage, and stationery	1,470 87
Amount paid for mission stations, rents and running expenses	12,189 65
Amount paid for insurance, taxes, and repairs on property	742 09
Total	$48,622 99

Mr. Jesup said he was exceedingly sorry that he could not present a different statement, one showing the society to be entirely out of debt. As it was, there was a deficiency in its treasury of $7,192 51, which he trusted the charitable Christian people of New-York would make up. In addition to this amount the City Mission needed $50,000 for the work during the ensuing year. The society must have it for the support of the missionaries, to maintain the mission chapels, and carry on 100 different services during every week, and to provide tracts for distribution. To properly and efficiently reach the spiritual destitutions of the City, Mr. Jesup said that $100,000 to $200,000 could be advantageously used, and the disbursement of the largest amount named would not involve the addition of a single dollar for office expenses or salaries. The ratio of expense is only two and a half per cent. of the income, and the larger the capital the smaller the ratio of expense and the cost of administration.

Rev. George J. Mingins, Superintendent of the society, was next introduced, and made an interesting statement relative to the work accomplished by the City Mission during the past year. He said there were to-day more men and women in New-York City who habitually neglect religion than there were probably in any New-England State except Massachusetts. He could not, however, help feeling a sense of pride when he looked back upon the grand results which had been accomplished by the City Mission Society since its formation forty or more years ago. Where it had one minister, then, it has forty now. All that the mission needed now was funds. To-day it reached more men and more women than ever in its history, and possessed better and greater facilities for good than it ever did. He hoped the day would never come that a minister could say of New-York as he, the speaker, had heard a minister from London say of London, that two per cent. of the working classes of that city do not attend any place of public worship.

The report of Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, showed many interesting statistics. The New-York City Mission, by his report, it would seem, has now under its care more than forty missionaries, who make 100,000 visits every year—carrying help and sympathy and comfort and a blessing to 20,000 families who are outside of parochial care. The City Mission gives the preaching of the Gospel to 100,000 souls each year. Recently it has commenced the administration of the Christian ordinances in the mission chapels, so that now the people have pastoral care and instruction and Christian fellowship, and aid and church government and discipline, as in regularly-incorporated churches. In four chapels Christian communities have been organized on a simple union basis, the Apostles' Creed being the only symbol of faith, and more than 400 members in all have been enrolled. The mission had gathered children in Sabbath-schools, and to-day supports five Sabbath-schools, and gives instruction to 1,500 or more children, most of them being of the destitute and needy class.

The mission also maintains sewing-schools, helping-hand associations, reading-rooms, lodging-houses, and in every way that Christian love and ingenuity can devise, is seeking to carry the Gospel to the poor and needy who are not reached by the churches. The society had worked in harmony with the Young Men's Christian Association and other societies, which have proved valuable auxiliaries in the cause. The results of the year the Secretary summed up as follows:

Mission stations	7
Missionaries	40
Missionary visits	38,303
Missionary calls made and received	7,891
Tracts distributed	302,138
Voluntary visitors	159
Bibles and Testaments given	327
Volumes loaned	818
Children led to Sabbath-schools	1,323
Children led to day-schools	359
Persons induced to join Bible-classes	2,044
Persons persuaded to attend churches and missions	18,126
Temperance pledges	2,080
Religious meetings	4,967
Backsliders reclaimed	73
Persons united with churches	364
1,411 prayer-meetings, aggregate attendance	32,063
3,194 preaching-services, aggregate attendance	83,394
Many additional services—meetings for friendless men, street-preaching, meetings for friendless girls, services in the City Prison, &c.—aggregate attendance	30,000
2,822 families and 5,500 persons aided, and contributions given in cash, $5,023 45, besides clothing, fuel, food, medicine, &c.	

Rev. Mr. Mingins, Superintendent, announced that, owing to the lack of funds, ten missionaries had been reluctantly dismissed by the society within the past few months.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., next addressed the meeting on the danger to which the City and the community at large were subjected by the growth of a godless population in our midst. Every citizen was interested, and vitally so, in the work of this mission. Too many rich men were disposed, when asked to contribute to the cause of charity, to say: "Am I my brother's keeper?" and to stand aside and see their own sons and daughters drawn into the vortex of sin and ruin, only to be inevitably lost. Society was in danger of demoralization by coming in contact with the sinful masses. To prevent the spread of demoralization, Christian people and Christian churches must help; and one way to help was to heartily co-operate with the City Mission.

Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., next spoke on "The Remedy" for the existing state of affairs. The remedy, he said, was in being redeemed by the blood of Christ. The sinful of this great City must be brought under the influences of Christian society and be saved. The work of the City Mission was one that should enlist the hearty co-operation and sympathy of every Christian.

Hon. Wm. E. Dodge next addressed the meeting on "The Aid we Need," and made a very strong and urgent appeal to the audience in attendance to contribute to the good work, and to enlist the sympathy and contributions of their friends and of all Christians in the cause.

An election for a board of directors, to serve the ensuing year, resulted in the following choice:

George W. Abbe, Austin Abbott, Richard Amerman, Wm. L. Andrews, Benjamin B. Atterbury, Josiah W. Baker, George W. Beale, Nathan Bishop, Riley A. Brick, Albert N. Brown, Wm. A. Cauldwell, Charles G. Colgate, John B. Cornell, Hiram A. Crane, Stephen Cutter, Henry Day, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., David S. Egleston, Ambrose K. Ely, Zebulon S. Ely, James W. Gillen, Lewis Hallock, M. D., A. S. Hatch, Robert G. Hatfield, Robert Hoe, James C. Holden, Samuel Holmes, Benj. Howard, M. D., David Irwin, Joseph C. Jackson, Morris K. Jesup, John Taylor Johnston, Joseph F. Joy, Caleb B. Knevals, Charles Lanier, Joseph B. Lockwood, Benjamin Lord, John R. Ludlow, John S. McLean, Walter T. Miller, Jno. E. Parsons, Howard Potter, Alfred A. Post, Gamaliel G. Smith, Thomas Storm, David D. Terry, A. R. Wetmore, Horace Winans, Jacob F. Wyckoff.

The following officers were then unanimously elected:

For President, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D.; for Vice President, A. R. Wetmore; Treasurer, Morris K. Jesup; for Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Lewis E. Jackson; Recording Secretary, David D. Terry; for Superintendent of Missions, Rev. George J. Mingins. Executive Committee, Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, D. D., Rev. W. N. McVickar, Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., A. R. Wetmore, Nathan Bishop, John Taylor Johnston, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, Jr., Howard Potter, A. S. Hatch, Gamaliel G. Smith, Walter T. Miller, Ambrose K. Ely, George W. Abbe, John E. Parsons, Rev. George J. Mingins, Lewis E. Jackson.

The meeting then adjourned.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S FEES.

Before Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made by Mr. John A Strahan for a writ of mandamus, to compel the County Auditor to audit the claim of Sheriff Brennan for over $50,000, for fees in connection with prisoners during the first nine months of the year 1873. An answer was put in on behalf of the Finance Department, disputing the number of prisoners and convictions on which the Sheriff's claim is based. Mr. Strahan asked time to put in counter affidavits disproving the allegations made on the part of the Finance Department, and the matter was, therefore, adjourned to Monday next.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell prosecuting, James Crosby pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch and chain from John Henry Demorest, and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months....George Bennett pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....James Collins pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sent to State Prison for four years.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

TRIAL OF A RIVER THIEF.

WILLIAM CARROLL FOUND GUILTY OF ROBBING THE BRIG METANO, AND SENTENCED TO TWENTY YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Carroll, one of a gang of river thieves, was placed on trial charged with a daring and brutal robbery on board the brig Metano, lying off the Battery. The evidence in the case went to show that on the night of the 30th November a gang of seven ruffians, wearing handkerchiefs on their faces and armed with revolvers, boarded the brig, and having bound and blindfolded the first and second mates, left two of their number guarding them with pointed revolvers. The others then demanded admission to the Captain's cabin, on pretence that they were river Police and had come to arrest Capt. Connauton for an offense committed on shore. Mrs. Connauton refused to admit them and aroused her husband, whereupon the ruffians fired through the door, the shot striking the Captain on the leg, breaking it below the knee. The wife then opened the door, and five of the gang entered. They demanded the Captain's money, and received $42—all he had. This did not satisfy the miscreants, who stated to the Captain that they were informed he had $4,000 on board, which they should get, or they would shoot him in the other leg, and throw him overboard. The Captain stated that he had no money on board, whereupon the gang commenced a general search, ransacking trunks and drawers, and appropriating everything of value that they could find. They seized three gold chains, two gold watches, two brooches, two sets of ear-rings, a set of studs, a piece of poplin, besides a large quantity of property of all kinds, and tore a diamond ring from the finger of Capt. Connauton, who lay bleeding from his wound. In their search for money the gang upset the bed on which the Captain's children lay screaming, and threatened to set the ship on fire if they did not find it. Two of the party then went to the steward's room, struck him on the head with a revolver, dragged him into the cabin, and threatened to shoot him if he did not tell them where the Captain's money was concealed. The steward, half dead with fright, asserted his entire ignorance of the Captain's affairs, and the search was again renewed. Finding that they could discover no more money, the ruffians left. The prisoner and a confederate named Dugan were arrested next day, and positively identified by Mrs. Connauton as two of the party who committed the outrage. Capt. Connauton is still confined to hospital from the effects of his wound, and was unable to be present at the trial. Mrs. Connauton, who gave her evidence with great clearness, testified to the above facts and positively identified Carroll as one of those who committed the robbery. Peter Robinson, first mate of the Metano, Thos. Evans, second mate, and J. B. Sewers, steward, corroborated Mrs. Connauton's testimony.

Counsel for the prisoner produced an array of witnesses from Water street to prove an alibi, but under the able cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Russell their testimony was shown to be totally unreliable.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced by the Recorder to the full penalty for his crime—twenty years in State Prison.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday, Mayor Havemeyer in the chair. All the members were present. After the minutes of the previous session were read and approved, the committee appointed to examine the securities of the Sinking Fund made the following report:

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund:

The undersigned, with Shephard Knapp, Esq., were invited by the Mayor, on behalf of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to examine the securities held by the Commissioners. We have personally opened and examined every certificate of stock and bond of the City held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and found each and all of them to be correct. Each certificate is made out in the name of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The total amount of said bonds on the 30th day of August, 1873, was $23,073,146 80. We also found the receipts of the Chamberlain for $97,650, being for payments made by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the purchase of bonds of the City for which certificates were in course of preparation, but not yet issued. This is the usual course adopted by all persons who subscribe for new loans of the City, and does not seem to us open to any objection. This sum, added to the amount of bonds named above, gives as a total of investments on account of the Sinking Fund, as of 30th of August, $23,[illegible] 80. We also found, payable to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, $[illegible] 13 on the books of the City; and there were also shown us the vouchers of the account of the Chamberlain, which indicated a credit thereon of a like amount, and a certificate that the various amounts held by the Chamberlain in his account were on deposit in the banks in which the City money is kept. The whole certificates, and cash, as above stated, agreed with the balance claimed to belong to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on the 30th day of August, as stated on the books of the City. Respectfully submitted.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
President National Bank of Commerce.
J. D. VERMILYE,
President Merchants' National Bank.

Our associate, Shephard Knapp, Esq., the President of the Mechanics' Bank, was unable to meet with us for the purpose of this examination.

NEW-YORK, September, 1873.

After the report was read, the Controller said the statement and examination were rendered necessary by a report of the Commissioners of Accounts, to the effect that securities, amounting to $94,000, were not to be found. The statement was dexterously made, but it was not true, and the gentlemen whose report had been presented had vindicated the Commissioners of the fund.

The report was then approved and a vote of thanks was tendered to the committee.

A number of applications for water grants were then received and laid over.

The Mayor announced that he had received a communication from parties who had applied to the Commissioners of the Land Office for water rights on the Harlem River, and he thought it would be proper to ascertain what right the City had to the water-front on the other side of the Harlem River. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A communication was received from Mr. Bridges Johnson, offering to relinquish all claims to the Fort Gansevoort property, on condition of receiving back the ten per cent. of the purchase-money he had paid, with four per cent. interest, and authorizing his son, Wm. Johnson, to receive the payment.

A resolution accepting the offer was adopted.

The Controller called attention to the fact that no deeds had been executed of the Corporation property, which was sold by auction in the Spring of 1867, and the following resolution on the subject was adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller be authorized to make a tender of the deeds to the parties entitled for purchases made at the sales of Corporation real estate on April 25, 1867, and Oct. 31, 1867, which are now outstanding, and to settle such purchases upon the payment of the consideration with interest at seven per cent. per annum, together with all incumbrances that may exist at the time of such tender.

The board then adjourned.

THE LOSSES OF THE CHURCH STREET FIRE.

The fire which occurred at No. 132 Church street, last evening, as already reported in THE TIMES, proves to have been more disastrous than at first supposed. It is estimated that the loss will reach $235,000, which is distributed as follows: The first floor was occupied by Wm. Topping & Co., auctioneers, whose loss on stock is estimated at $25,000. They are insured for $85,000 in various companies, a list of which could not be obtained. The second floor and a portion of the fifth were occupied by Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles, importers of silks, velvets, &c. The loss of this firm is estimated at $150,000, and they are insured as follows: North Missouri, $5,000; American Mutual, $5,000; Manufacturers' of Boston, $5,000; Merchants' of Boston, $5,000; Columbia, $15,000; Connecticut, $10,000; Metropolitan, $10,000; Eliot, of Boston, $5,000; North American, of Boston, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Mercantile, of Boston, $5,000; Manufacturers' of Boston, $5,000; Merchants', $5,000; Newport, $5,000; Providence, $5,000; Atlantic, of Providence, $5,000; National, of Hartford, $5,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $10,000; American Central, of Missouri, $5,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $30,000; Springfield, $5,000; Amity, $5,000; People's, of New-Jersey, $10,000; Franklin, of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Union Mutual, $10,000; Manufacturers' and Traders', $20,000; Brewers', of Milwaukee, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco, $15,000; Traders', $5,000; Newark Mutual, $5,000; Allemania, $10,000; People's, of Trenton, $5,000; Fairfield County, $5,000; Meriden, $5,000; German-American, $10,000; Pacific, $5,000; Knickerbocker, $5,000; Boylston, of Boston, $10,000; Albany, $5,000; Bowery, $5,000; Glen's Falls, $5,000; German, of Buffalo, $5,000; Narragansett, $5,000; Franklin, of Boston, $5,000; St. Joseph, Mo., $5,000; American, of Boston, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; New-York, $5,000; Niagara, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Manhattan, $5,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $5,000; Hartford, $10,000; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $5,000; Montauk, $5,000; Globe, $5,000; Kings Co., $5,000; Phenix, of Brooklyn, $15,000; Imperial, $15,000, and Queen, $10,000. Total insurance, $455,000. The third, fourth, and fifth floors were occupied by Ehrlich, Levy & Co., manufacturers of clothing, whose loss on stock, &c., is estimated at $50,000. They are insured for $[illegible] on stock and $2,500 on sewing-machines and fixtures, as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe, $20,000; Stuyvesant, $5,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; Firemen's Trust, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Relief, $5,000; Penn Underwriters, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Phenix, $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $10,000; Commerce, of Albany, $5,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Fire Association of Philadelphia, $5,000; Mechanics' and Traders', Park, $5,000; New-York, $5,000, and Franklin, $5,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $10,000. Fire Marshal Sheldon is engaged in making an investigation into the origin of the fire.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF DOCKS.

The Commissioners of Docks held a meeting yesterday at their office, Leonard street and Broadway, for the purpose of considering the proposal of disposing of Pier No. 1 East River, to one of the ferry companies. There are proposals from several of the companies for the pier in question, and yesterday the Commissioners had held before them the views of gentlemen interested in its transfer to the Staten Island Ferry Company. The proceedings were private, the Commissioners stating that it was merely their intention to talk over the matter in an informal way. They state, however, that as soon as any action has been decided on, the matter will be brought forward at a public meeting.

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE COMMISSIONER GARDNER TERMINATES IN THEIR ACQUITTAL.

A very serious charge against Patrolmen Adolph Schmidt, Michael Gilfeather, John Cavanagh, and John Gannon, of the First Precinct, was secretly investigated during last week by Commissioner Gardner. It appears that for some months the firm of Tiedman & Gaffney, importers of wines and liquors, at No. 29 Front street, have been missing bottles of wines and liquors, which disappeared mysteriously from their stock, and all their efforts to discover the thief proved unavailing. They finally applied to Pinkerton's Detective Agency, and obtained the services of Michael J. Degnan to watch the store and endeavor to discover the thief or thieves. Degnan alleges that on the evening of Oct. 28 he remained in the store after it was closed for the night, and had locked the front door with a key which had been furnished to him for that purpose. He ascended to the third floor, where the stock of wines was stored, and entered the hoistway, which was inclosed, and remained there to await developments. At about 1:30 o'clock in the morning he heard the front door open as though it had been unlocked, and in a few moments several policemen ascended to the third floor. As they reached the floor he heard one of them say, "Is this the right kind?" or words to that effect, and he was answered by one of his companions, "All right, come on!" After remaining there some minutes, the policemen started to go down, and Degnan attempted to open the door of the place in which he was concealed, when the door was pushed in by the policemen, who asked him what he was doing there, and he explained that he was employed as a watchman in the place. He asked the policemen how they got in, and Officer Schmidt replied that he had found the door open. He was arrested and locked up at the station-house. The next day he was taken to court, and on being identified by Mr. Gaffney, who had employed him, he was discharged. He related his experience to Mr. Gaffney and impressed that gentleman with the idea that the policemen had been in the habit of entering the store by means of duplicate keys, and stealing bottles of wines and liquor. Mr. Gaffney thereupon called upon Mr. Gardner, who ordered complaints to be made against the Police officers, and an investigation was had before the Commissioner. Contrary to the usual custom, this investigation was held in secret, and the result was not made public. It appears, however, that on the investigation each of the Police officers charged was examined separately, and Mr. Gaffney had a lawyer present, who cross-examined them. Officer Schmidt testified that he found the door open, and rapped for assistance, when he was joined by Officer Cavanagh. He sent Cavanagh to the station-house for a lantern, and was soon after joined by Officers Gilfeather and Gannon, who had the adjoining posts. They entered the building and searched it thoroughly. After having searched the third floor, one of the officers suggested searching the inclosure about the hoistway. The door was found fastened on the inside, and when it was forced open Degnan was discovered in there, with his boots off, a lantern, turned down low, and a revolver in his hand. He was asked what he was doing there, and he replied that he was employed to watch the place. The officers did not believe his story, and arrested him. Each officer on being examined told the same story, and the board crediting their testimony in preference to that of Pinkerton's detective, dismissed the complaint.

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It was announced on Friday that the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company had transferred its business to the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, but the report was unavoidably crowded out of the news columns of THE TIMES. The officers state that experience has taught them that with their limited capital they could not compete successfully with long-established companies, with millions at their back. Under the circumstances, the only thing for them for to do is to go into bankruptcy, or to wisely surrender before loss makes them reckless. This latter course the Commonwealth has decided to pursue. With that intention its Directors entered into negotiations some time since with the National, and now the latter has underwritten a policy to the former covering its liabilities for three years to come. This is in reality but an extension of the so-called "blanket system," by which marine and fire insurance companies have been in the habit of securing themselves against losses too heavy for them to bear. No more new policies will be issued, and such of the old policy-holders as choose will be transferred to the National. That is, the National will issue them new policies, provided it elects to do so upon inspection. Should the inspection not prove satisfactory, the National will not be bound to issue the new policy, and the Commonwealth will have to carry it as if still doing business for itself. Policy-holders who do not wish to be transferred have those with whom they entered into the contract still to look to for its fulfillment. The Directors of the Commonwealth express their willingness and ability to meet all their obligations. They have issued circulars to their policy-holders stating that in the most positive terms. The reason they assign for the course they now pursue is that they find they have not been able to fulfill the expectations of their policy-holders in regard to dividends, or make money for their stockholders. The former never received more than from eight to twenty per cent. dividends, and the latter nothing except the mere interest dividends. The Directors of the Commonwealth profess to be acting for the best interests of the policy-holders in thus transferring them to the National, for the latter being a very wealthy company, they will by the transfer gain additional security and a more effectual protection against loss. The only drawback to this arrangement appears to be that the National is not bound to issue new policies to the old policy-holders of the Commonwealth either at the old rate or at a reduced one. They require applicants for such policies to pass a satisfactory examination, and to pay the full premium, just as if they had never belonged to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth will doubtless give compensation in such cases. Meanwhile, according to the underwritten policy given by the National, policy-holders will, as before, look to the Commonwealth for payment, while the National will be responsible to the Commonwealth. There are at present some 2,200 outstanding policies of the Commonwealth in force, the majority of which are life insurance ones. Mr. Henry F. Homes, the Secretary of this company, assigns as the cause of its want of prosperity, first, the too active competition in the business, and, after that, the incidental expenses, which are large, the usual losses both through agents and in the natural manner, the reserve fund system, and the general dullness of the times. He says that the company does not by its present course forfeit its charter; that it remains in force, and that they may resume business at the end of three years, or even before that time. The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company was organized in April, 1869, with a capital of $120,000. That sum was subsequently increased to $200,000. According to the last insurance report, the assets of the company are $422,718 12; liabilities, after capital, $280,301 39, which leaves a surplus for policy-holders of $142,416 73, and a loss of capital, $57,583 27. When all accounts are settled, the stockholders will have about twenty-five per cent. of their original investments. Many other insurance companies of the same calibre as this are likely to follow its example in a few days.

THE UNEMPLOYED WORKING MEN.

A deputation of carpenters belonging to the Working Men's Central Council waited upon Commissioner Van Nort yesterday and requested him to employ them in repairing the markets. The Commissioner replied that no appropriation had been made for the purpose, but that if a sufficient amount was secured he would be able to employ a large number of laborers and mechanics on the public works.

About fifty laborers also called upon the Mayor, and, through one of their leaders, made an earnest appeal for employment. The Mayor assured them of his sympathy, and said he would co-operate with them in their efforts to secure work.

After the adjournment of the Board of Apportionment another deputation of unemployed men were received by the Controller. Having heard their requests for work, the Controller replied that he would do everything in his power to accomplish that object. In proof of the interest which he took in the workmen and laborers employed by the City, the Controller referred to the fact that they have been promptly paid the amounts due to them by his department. The deputation then retired, thanking the Controller for his courtesy.

THE MARTIN WILL CASE.

The Martin will case was again called yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings, in the Surrogate's Court, whereupon counsel on both sides announced that they rested their case. An adjournment was then taken to Saturday, Dec. 20, when both sides will sum up.

ARREST OF AN ASSISTANT ALDERMAN.

On the 29th of November last the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court found an indictment against Assistant Alderman Brucks, for "having on the 25th day of October, 1873, at the Southern District of New-York, unlawfully, knowingly, and willfully aiding, assisting, and participating in the use of a certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to have been unlawfully obtained," whereby one Thomas Haerle was induced to and did vote contrary to the law. Brucks was arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal Crowley upon a bench-warrant, and taken before Commissioner Shields, who accepted bail for his appearance for trial when called upon, with two sureties of $1,500 each. The Assistant Alderman was accompanied by a number of personal friends, among whom was Senator elect Ledwith, who endeavored to obtain the suppression of the news of the arrest, asserting that the case was outrageous and must break down. He thought it was wrong that a respectable man like Mr. Brucks should be paraded before the public on such a charge.

"THE ESCAPED NUN."

THE MYSTERY CLEARED UP—A GIRL EIGHT YEARS OF AGE THE CAUSE OF THE EXCITEMENT.

"Ann Reifenburgh, who ran away from the Melrose Avenue Convent, was captured last night by one of Capt. McLaughlin's men. She was sent back." This extraordinary item of news appeared in one of the Brooklyn newspapers of Tuesday, and naturally occasioned some inquiry as to why a woman who ran away from a convent should be compelled to return, and what power the Police had to make such an arrest. A TIMES reporter made an investigation yesterday into the truth of the statement. He first went to the convent, in Brooklyn, which is occupied by the Sisters of St. Dominick. In conversation with one of the sisters in reference to the matter she stated that the supposed nun was a little girl aged about eight years, who was an inmate of the adjoining Orphan Asylum. The asylum, she said, was a charity of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, a German Roman Catholic Church, around the corner, in Melrose avenue, and it was under the charge of the sisters of the convent. The little girl had been sent with some medicine to the convent in Willoughby street, and not returning punctually, inquiries were made, and it was found that she was missing. Under apprehension as to what might have become of her, the Police were notified of her disappearance, and she had been brought safely back to the asylum. The little girl's story was that she had been frightened by a boy in the street, who ran after her, and she ran away so far that she could not find her way back again. The sister said that she had heard of the newspaper report, seemed amused at the idea of a nun being arrested by a Police officer, and hoped that the statement would be contradicted. Upon inquiry at the Ninth Precinct Police Station, where Captain McLaughlin is in command, Sergeant Smith, in charge, showed the books of the station to the reporter, and several entries in relation to Ann Reifenburgh were found. The first entry was a notification on December 6, from the Central Office, stating that Ann Reifenburgh, eight years old, had run away from the Melrose Avenue Convent. The next entry, at a later hour in the day, recorded that she was brought to the station-house by Mr. Robert Dedrich, a citizen residing at No. 208 Putnam avenue, who found the child wandering about. She slept in the station-house all that night and was carried the next day, as stated by another sergeant present during the reporter's visit, to the convent by her father. The sergeant who made this statement said that the child was motherless, and had been put in the asylum by her father, who had also an older daughter. Sergeant Smith said that the little girl was so young, and spoke English so imperfectly that it was difficult to understand her. He had, however, but little doubt that she was not wrongfully detained by the sisters.

It was not unusual, he said, for children to be returned to Catholic as well as other institutions when they strayed or ran away. The item in the Brooklyn paper, he said, had been called to his attention, and he and his brother officers had regarded it as a good joke when they remembered the little girl who had lodged all night in the station-house, and the circumstances surrounding her. Inquiries made in other quarters tended to substantiate the facts narrated above.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM C. ROBERTS.

William C. Roberts, M. D., for forty years a practicing physician of this City, died at the residence of his son, No. 96 East Tenth street, Tuesday morning, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Dr. Roberts was born in London, England, and came to this country when fourteen years of age. He studied and began the practice of medicine under the supervision of Dr. Valentine Mott. Dr. Roberts was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He continued practice up to within a week of his death. He was at one time editor of the *Analist*, a medical periodical. At the age of twenty-two he married Matilda, daughter of Hon. Martin Hoffman. At the time of his death he was surgeon to the Central Park Police. Last Wednesday he made an official visit to the Park, but soon returned, complaining of pains at the heart. He lingered till Tuesday, when he died. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, Second avenue and Tenth street.

ALFRED UNDERHILL.

Alfred Underhill, M. D., died at his residence, No. 45 East Twentieth street, on Sunday morning last, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Deceased was born and has always resided in this City. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and possessed the medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He began practice in 1830. He has held the offices of President of the New-York County Medical Society, Vice President of the Academy of Medicine, and other positions of trust and honor. He married a daughter of Hon. William Alburtis, of this City. He was an active member of Trinity Chapel, and prominent in all ecclesiastical enterprises connected therewith. As a physician, he was skillful and successful; in his several relations, he was loved and respected by all who knew him. The funeral services will take place at Trinity Chapel, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

ARREST GROWING OUT OF A BUSINESS TRANSACTION.

Jacob F. Allen and John R. Fuller were yesterday arrested by Deputy Sheriff Jarvis, on an order issued by Judge Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, at the suit of John Daly, who seeks to recover from the defendants the value of certain property which he sold them in exchange for 5,000 gallons of rye and bourbon whisky. He alleges that at the time he executed the deeds of transfer of the property in question, he received from Allen and Fuller a warehouse receipt purporting to show that the 5,000 gallons of whisky were deposited in a bonded warehouse, but he found, on presenting this warrant or receipt, there was no such whisky in store. He now seeks to either recover the real estate or its value. Defendants were held in $4,000 bail each.

THE KING'S BRIDGE ROAD.

The settlement of the bill of costs in the matter of the opening of the King's Bridge Road, which has been adjourned from time to time during several weeks past, came up for disposition before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The objection to the amount of costs was chiefly directed against the surveyor's bill, which Judge Pratt had allowed at $59,000. Opposition is made on the part of the Controller that Boyle, the surveyor, disregarding the fact that the opening should not extend beyond Inwood street, extended his surveys to Harlem River. This error, it is claimed, may eventuate in the necessity of setting aside the entire report and taking proceedings anew, and in view of that fact, it is urged on behalf of the Controller that not only should Boyle not be paid for the unauthorized work he has done, but for any of the work. Judge Brady directed the costs to be taxed as settled by Judge Pratt, but subject to the decision of the court when the report comes up for confirmation.

ROBBING A BROADWAY STAGE.

Yesterday morning, Isaac C. Wilson and David R. Stevens, two respectable-looking men, who say they are residents of White Plains, entered a stage of the Broadway and Fourteenth street line at Chambers street. They broke the glass front of the money-box, in which there was four dollars. The noise of the glass breaking attracted the attention of the stage-driver, Arthur O'Toole, who drew the stage door tight and called Officer Gunson, of the Broadway Squad, who arrested Wilson and Stevens. They were held for trial at the Tombs.

THE BRITTON INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the charges preferred against Winchester Britton, District Attorney of Kings County, by the Committee of Fifty, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Spier, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The supplementary charge, alleging that Mr. Britton unlawfully caused the imprisonment, in Raymond Street Jail, of the city editor of a New-York morning paper, occupied the whole time of the session. Gen. Tracy stated at the outset that it should be understood that in all the proceedings recited in the charge Mr. Britton acted as the counsel of the Sheriff of Kings County, and not in his official capacity as District Attorney. The evidence elicited contained nothing that has not recently been published in relation to the case when it occupied the attention of the New-York courts.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants sixty-four, amounting to $113,459 15; pay-rolls, number of warrants forty-one, amounting to $2,052; total number of warrants, 105, amounting to $421,411 15. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $88,283 99; from arrears of taxes, assessments and interest, $2,814 24; from collection of assessments and interest, $5,031 42; from market rents and fees, $99 25; from water rents, $1,037 95; from licenses, Mayor's office, $75 15. Total, $92,441 81.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

[illegible]

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

Although the Cuban affair appears to be settled for the present, and the promise is pretty confidently made that the whole question will be closed on Christmas Day, there is a disposition in the Gold Room to-day to keep the sales pretty firm at 109⅜@109½ ₽ cent. The influence at work is now said to be financial instead of political. The extreme fancy speculators in Gold talk of the infusion of Greenbacks from the Treasury to meet present deficiencies, but there is nothing new in this, as the release of the $44,000,000 Greenbacks in reserve was as palpable a fortnight or three weeks ago as it is to-day. Gold is not likely to go up on this discovery. Another influence at work is the stiffness in Exchange, which is advanced to par in Gold for Sight Bills and Cable transfers, or, by the old conventional reckoning, which must go out of use by Act of Congress on the 1st of January, 109¼ ₽ cent. The 60-days' Bills are also higher to-day, the leading houses asking 108¾ ₽ cent., and a large business done at 108⅜ ₽ cent., net, early in the day. Our rampant Stock market has brought home from Holland and London a considerable amount of North-west Preferred, New-York Central, and some of the Public Funds of the United States, and these, with the approaching January Dividends to be collected for European account, and $13,000,000 Coupon 5s of 1874, long held abroad for reimbursement, have doubtless contributed to the firmer feeling in Exchange. The Domestic Produce Exports from New-York this week are $5,100,000, or below the average of the last five or six weeks, but this apparent deficiency is more than made up by the largely increased Cotton Exports direct from the Southern ports, the Exchange against which comes chiefly to the New-York market.

There is no lack of Money or facilities in the way of Bank certifications to keep the Share speculation in full blast, but to-day there was, perhaps, more realizing than fresh buying among the cliques and combinations who are manipulating the market. This check to the market is not unreasonable or unexpected, and it may be that it will amount to very little before a fresh upward turn is given to prices. For the time being, the holders of Stocks outside the Street, and others who merely went in on panic prices for a "flyer" are probably sellers, as a rule. After 2 o'clock to-day the decline was pretty general, and at 3 o'clock the quotations closed as follows compared with Tuesday night.

The business in the Railroad Mortgages at the Exchange Board was quite large and well distributed to-day, as will be seen on reference to the official sales. The Public Funds were also firm and in demand. The 1867s Coupon 5-20s touched 118 ₽ cent., and the New 5 ₽ cents 111 ₽ cent. The amounts of Gold Interest and Gold Principal to be disbursed in January are as follows. It is probable that the major part of the Principal of the Loan of 1858-1874 will go directly into the New 5 ₽ cents, dollar for dollar:

Three ₽ cent. on $283,681,000 1881s..	$8,510,430
Three ₽ cent. on $202,633,000 1865s..	6,078,990
Three ₽ cent. on $310,654,000 1867s..	9,319,620
Three ₽ cent. on $37,474,000 1868s..	1,124,220
Two and Half on $20,000,000 1874s...	500,000
Total Interest	$25,533,260
Principal of Loan 1858-1874	20,000,000
Total Gold disbursements	$45,533,260
Three ₽ cent. to Pacific Roads, (Cur. 6s)	$1,938,690

Closing Quotations—Dec. 10.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	110⅞	111
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114	114¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅞	118
American Gold	109⅞	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅛	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	98	98⅜
Pacific Mail	40¼	38⅞
St. Paul Common	40⅞	40¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	30¼
Western Union	73½	73½
Erie	46½	44
Union Pacific	31⅞	31⅞
Lake Shore	76½	75½
Toledo and Wabash	53⅞	53¼
Harlem	121½	121
North-west	55	56
North-west Preferred	72	72
C., C. and Indiana Central	27	26½
Adams Express	90	94½
U. S. Express	66	67½
Wells-Fargo Express	74	75
American Express	59⅞	60
Delaware and Lackawanna	100	100½
Central New-Jersey	99	99
Panama	100	101
St. Paul Preferred	63⅞	64½
Iron Mountain	56	56

The following are the prices of the various Public Funds at the close of the day:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81	114⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117⅛
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81	115¼	5-20 reg., '67	113⅞
5-20 reg., '62	111	5-20 coup., '67	118
5-20 coup., '62	111⅞	5-20 reg., '68	113
5-20 reg., '64	111⅛	5-20 coup., '68	117⅛
5-20 coup., '64	114¼	10-40 reg.	111
5-20 reg., '65	112	10-40 coup.	111
5-20 coup., '65	114⅞	5s, coup., '81	111
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	112⅞	6s currency	111

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	94½	94¾
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	115	115¼
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	106	106¼
Lehigh Valley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	17⅛	17¼
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Harlem Road has declared the usual Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 1.

The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company declare a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ₽ cent.*, payable Jan. 1.

The Customs receipts at the Sub-Treasury to-day were $319,000. The Office paid out $71,000 Gold Interest, and redeemed $160,000 United States 5-20s of 1862.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company report as follows of their Traffic Department in October and for the year to Oct. 31:

	October, 1873.	October, 1872.
Earnings	$1,170,586 41	$980,706 11
Expenses, (including $90,947 84 taxes)	594,763 67	538,879 35
Net earnings	$575,822 74	$441,827 76
Increase gross earnings for October		$189,880 30
Increase net earnings for October		133,994 98

	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1873.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, 1872.
Earnings	$8,536,611 02	$7,219,027 38
Expenses	4,287,646 49	4,086,401 22
Net earnings	$4,248,964 53	$3,132,626 16
Increase gross earnings for ten months		$1,317,583 64
Increase net earnings for ten months		1,116,338 44

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was small but brisk; Beeves sold from 9½c.@12½c. ₽ lb.; Milch Cows from $55@$78 50 ₽ head. Veals were not quoted, none being on sale. Grass Calves were scarce, and were held over for advanced rates. Sheep sold in large lots from 5½c.@7¼c. ₽ lb. Lambs not quoted. Live Hogs sold at 5¼c. ₽ lb., with several lots held for advanced rates; City Dressed opened on last evening's quotation with an upward tendency, prices being from 6½c.@7¼c. ₽ lb., light Pigs included.

SALES.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 98 Sheep, weight 7,770 lbs., at 5½c. ₽ lb.; 63 choice half-bred Cotswold and Leicester Sheep, weight 9,030 lbs., average 143 lbs. strong, ₽ head, at 7½c. ₽ lb., average $10 73 ₽ head; held on sale 2 cars of Sheep. Sold on yesterday afternoon 104 Hogs, weight 21,400 lbs., at 5c. ₽ lb.; 131 Hogs, weight 30,330 lbs., at 5 1-16c. ₽ lb. P. Lerch sold 1 car of Ohio Hogs at 5¼c. ₽ lb. T. H. Ried held on sale 1,100 Hogs.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market J. Kirby sold 104 Sheep, weight 7,840 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 7,400 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 128 Sheep, weight 11,360 lbs., at $6 43¾ ₽ cwt.; 56 Sheep, weight 5,300 lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,230 lbs., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,390 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 32 choice Canada Sheep, weight 4,370 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 156 Sheep, weight 11,970 lbs., at 5½c. ₽ lb.; 87 Sheep, weight 6,860 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 15,350 lbs., at 5¾c. ₽ lb.; 284 Sheep, weight 21,090 lbs., at 6c. ₽ lb.; 63 Sheep, weight 6,150 lbs., at 6¼c. ₽ lb.; 192 Sheep, weight 16,690 lbs., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 100 Sheep, weight 11,420 lbs., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 134 Sheep, weight 14,280 lbs., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 148 Sheep, weight 14,850 lbs., at 6¾c. ₽ lb.; 234 Sheep, weight 24,800 lbs., at 7c. ₽ lb.; 228 Sheep, weight 24,740 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; 87 Yearlings, weight 5,490 lbs., at 7¼c. ₽ lb.; 102 Yearlings, weight 8,530 lbs., at 7½c. ₽ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 8, 1873: 1,298 head of horned Cattle, 9,523 Sheep, 284 Calves, 18,432 Hogs, 31 Horses, all save the horned Cattle in transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Fortieth Street Hog Yards: 8,355 Hogs, 561 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,457 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 1 car reported to arrive, 374 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,610 head, or 330 cars, against 242 cars for the same time last week; market active at over ¼c. decline from yesterday's prices. Among the Christmas Cattle in the yards this week, Reynolds & Co. offer several fine droves, fed by A. & W. Sandusky, Vermillion County, Ill. This class of stock meets with no sale here, and will be forwarded East in first hands. Good Cattle, averaging 1,290 to 1,500 lbs. meet ready sale at fair rates; about 1,600 head disposed of; sales of 204 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,006 lbs. to 1,539 lbs., at $4 50@$6 60; 577 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,059 to 1,620 lbs., at $4 50@$6 87½; 375 Texas Steers, ranging from 1,006 lbs. to 1,154 lbs., at $4 62½@$4 87½; 192 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,045 lbs. to 1,380 lbs., at $4 12@$5 50; 119 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 884 lbs. to 948 lbs., at $3 70@$4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 13,000 for the same time last week; market active at yesterday's prices; sales of 500 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 83 lbs. to 94 lbs., at $4 75@$5; 900 Ohio Sheep, ranging from 83 lbs. to 93 lbs., at $4 62½@$5 50; 900 Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 99 lbs. to 117 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 50; 109 Canada Christmas Sheep, averaging 180 lbs., at $8.75; 400 Canada Lambs, ranging from 75 lbs. to 86 lbs., at $5 75@$6 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 4,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 20,700 head, against 12,000 for the same time last week; market moderately active, at ¼c. advance on yesterday's prices; about 200 head disposed of; light Hogs not wanted; desirable Hogs, ranging from 200 lbs. to 300 lbs., will bring $5@$5 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 10—12:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 91⅞@92; for the account, 92⅛@92¼; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¼; 1867s, 98; New-York Central, 78½; Erie Railway Shares, 38; do. preferred, 58½.

2:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £158,000. Erie Railway Shares, 37⅞.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for Money, 91⅞@91⅞; for the account, 92@92⅛; New-York Central, 80; Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞.

4:45 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞; do. preferred, 58½.

6 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 97½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅛d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable December, at 8 3-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Corn, 36s. ₽ quarter. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. 6d. ₽ cwt. for new Cumberland Cut.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 3-16d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 8⅛d.

6 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 13d.@14d. ₽ gallon.

Evening.—Bacon, 39s. ₽ cwt. for new Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, Dec. 10—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 31s. @31s. 3d. ₽ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 11, 1873: Nos. 127, 98, 124, 63, 144, 116, 128, 151, 154, 155.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Brady, J.—37, Curtis vs. Sando et al.; 21, Saunders et al. vs. Williamson et al.; 85, Haskins et al. vs. Kendricks et al.; 86, Sanderson vs. Kendricks et al.; 89, The People, &c., Creamer vs. Green; 90, The People, &c., Levy vs. Green; 100½, The People, &c., Biggin vs. Earle; 109, Martine vs. Lowenstein et al.; 112, Robinson vs. Norris; 132, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 133, Ting vs. Livermore et al.; 154, Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.; 158, Mandee et al. vs. Mander et al.; 160, King vs. McNamara; 162, Baldwin vs. Produce Exchange; 163, McNiff vs. Straut et al.; 165, Burton vs. Sherman; 170, Heath et al. vs. Alden; 171, Bogart vs. Alden; 172, Same vs. Same; 176, Depew vs. Dewey; 180, Connor vs. Winchester; 181, Gauntry et al. vs. Baker et al.; 187, Osgood et al., Receivers, vs. Neptune Steam-ship Company; 191, In the matter, &c., Schell; 203, Leighton vs. Price; 205, Davis et al. vs. Kavanagh; 206, Same vs. Same; 235, Neuss et al. vs. Hillyer et al.; 241, In the matter, &c., Norwood, Receiver; 248, Winchell vs. Winchell; 261, —— vs. ——; 267, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—571, Paine vs. Paine; 1395, Wilkins vs. Heims et al.; 487, Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 557, Barnes et al. vs. O'Brien et al.; 1075, Mangin vs. Ferguson; 303, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 387½, Spratts vs. Amsinck et al.; 973, Reid et al. vs. Schmale; 455, Tuska vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Goetzman; 1073, Mooneraft vs. Newton; 1097, Butler vs. Reynolds; 2787, Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 957, Dieny vs. Hildeberger; 1099½, Richard vs. Rossel, &c.; 1397, Jacquelin et al. vs. Romar; 1101, Klair vs. Hein; 1105, Lockwood vs. White; 1107, McMaster vs. Green et al.

SUPREME COURT—ADJOURNED TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 503, Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 508, Hoelscher vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 373, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1010½, Bush, as Controller, vs. Seniter; 1036, Beam vs. Benedict et al.; 430, Pfaunacht et al. vs. Stahn; 1740, Merrill vs. Enright; 1746, Barker et al. vs. Barker; 1750, Vincent vs. Trenor; 1752, Watkins vs. Kurst; 1762, Spehever vs. Banker; 1764, Smith vs. Becktel; 1768, Banning vs. Driggs; 1770, Mellick, Jr., vs. Millard; 1780, Hobart, as Assignee, vs. Kapf; 1748, Schieren vs. Doying; 1808, Fontaine vs. Hatch; 1810, King vs. Mott; 1814, Ames et al. vs. Redloch et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part I.—Monell, J.—683, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 691, Stokes et al. vs. Recknagle; 433, Knapp et al. vs. Altmayer et al.; 723, Hart vs. White; 553, Stover vs. Porter; 619, Goodwin et al. vs. Hirsch; 811, Mallory et al. vs. Rodde; 813, Butterfield vs. Rodde; 815, Selchon vs. Rodde; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.; 821, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 394, Fairfax vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 651, Hieronymus vs. Peters et al.; 683, Mason vs. The Roosevelt Hospital; 823, Wilson vs. Meyer; 365, Mendleson et al. vs. Stout; 155½, Wagener vs. Roecock; 251, Gadsend vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 1021, McCell et al. vs. Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—716, Howland et al. vs. Murphy; 464, Patterson vs. Stettaner; 772, Hart vs. Russell; 696, Parker, Sur., vs. Horton et al.; 1284, Luddington et al. vs. Miller et al.; 1235, Dusenbury, Executor, vs. Hoyt; 780, Bittony vs. Chamberlain et al.; 978, Roads vs. Clark; 819, Malloney et al. vs. Koehler; 814, Butterfield vs. Koehler; 816, Selchon vs. Koehler; 818, Herbst vs. Miner; 43, Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 971, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 764, Darelle vs. Hume et al.; 768, Bush vs. Lesley; 775, Tuska vs. Selounple; 685, Luppold vs. Ohnmacht; 702, The Congregation Shaar Hashomayim vs. [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Daly, C. J.—2389, Sanderson vs. Peabody; 2343, Kelly vs. Merrill; 812, Keogh vs. Albany Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Smith vs. Leake; 1443, Manhattan vs. Mayor, &c.; 1617, Cayzer vs. Beebe et al.; 566, Kronberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2422, Hesse vs. Moore; 2540, Shephard vs. Arctic Fire and Life Insurance Company; 2260, Kennedy vs. Higgins; 2070, Heller vs. Atwood et al.; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbett; 333, Fisk vs. Standert; 2366, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 970, Marvin vs. Sarell; 2349, Newton vs. German Fire Insurance Company; 1701, Hagman vs. Doulan; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2008, Paine vs. Bergh; 920, Colgate vs. Bond; 2231, Mason vs. Powe; 2173, Ogden vs. Bedlow; 2176, Pullen vs. Hancox; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 1411, Pattison vs. Brennan; 810, Weisenbaum vs. Christopher; 1843, Ruck vs. Bissinger; 2040, Andes Insurance Company vs. Loehr; 1913, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1935, Cohen, by guardian, vs. Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry Company; 2079, Schulze vs. Industrial Exhibition Company; 2176, Aufrecht vs. The Meade Rubber Company; 2183, Alger vs. Ulner; 2193, Carpenter vs. Thorn; 2374, Bowne vs. O'Brien; 1743, Draper vs. David.

COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Held by Larremore, J.—2486, Auderey vs. Wilson; 2492, Whitlock et al. vs. Smith; 2262, Jung et al. vs. Murphy; 2512, Schwartz vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2501, Bunage et al. vs. Virtue; 2092, Buescher vs. Adderson; 2545, Marens vs. Fleischheimer; 2547, Gibbs vs. Richmond Mutual Life Insurance Company; 2548, Serrell vs. Goerche et al.; 2549, Waring vs. Rinaldo; 2550, Latage et al. vs. Western Insurance Company; 2551, Brockman vs. Faber; 2552, Amermann vs. Lord; 2554, Cario, Jr., et al. vs. Headley; 2555, Dick vs. Tuska.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Robinson, J.—31, Kemp vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company; 33, Smith vs. Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company; 18, Kressler vs. Thanle; 35, Evans vs. Davis; 36, Bleecker vs. Lightstone; 39, —— vs. ——; 54, —— vs. ——; 63, —— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—3032, Leon vs. Murray; 3033, [illegible] vs. Ballon; 2880, Cohen vs. Goodale; 3093, Steiffer vs. Vander Minden; 3088, Gallagher vs. New-York Brick Company; 3092, Dunn vs. Bentley; 3119, Bissell vs. Heinberger; 3122, Schmidt vs. Haney; 3043, Davis vs. Fish; 2666, Mans vs. Dilger; 2688, Landsburg vs. Lansburgh; 2752, Veith vs. Wagner; 2603, Bergman vs. Tourtise; 2905, Dohm vs. Holberg; 3175, Lyons et al. vs. Isabeder; 3606, Thatcher vs. Whelan.

MARINE COURT—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—2497, Martin vs. Shearer; 2928, Dubois vs. Merchant; 3045, Flint vs. Carrington; 3007, Bennett vs. Smith; 3053, Smith et al. vs. Strauss; 3061, Grant vs. Manhattan Glove Company; 1971, Clark vs. Hanson; 2426, Byrne vs. Hall; 2960, Commons vs. Goff; 2975, Robinson vs. Mathes et al.; 3029, Green vs. McCadden; 3047, Halsey vs. Kissner et al.; 2923, Thompson vs. Cummings; 3051, Keegan vs. Farley; 2883, Widmann vs. Freudenberger; 1679, Strauss vs. Blatt; 2991, Wagner et al. vs. Grosvenor et al.; 3309, Hecht vs. Dietrich; 3431, Unger et al. vs. Rosenthal; 3601, MacConkey vs. Atkinson.

MARINE COURT—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—3100, Herwedel et al. vs. Murray; 3600, Cadwell vs. Frager et al.; 3063, Mehnbach vs. Kill; 3067, Farley vs. Feehan; 3069, Peary vs. Smith; 3073, Fisher vs. Koch; 3075, Greer et al. vs. Dunn; 3077, Willis vs. Donnell et al.; 3081, Johnson vs. Lynch; 3083, Chamberlain et al. vs. Imlay; 3087, Vander Burgh et al. vs. Conyngham; 3090, Mann vs. Levy; 3091, Dunn vs. Lichtenstein; 3093, Jones et al. vs. Hinton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Joseph Peek, manslaughter; George Ross, manslaughter; Julius K. Zechenay, perjury; Joseph Dempsey and John Jones, felonious assault and battery; Wm. Carter and Arthur E. Small, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Sarah Berry, grand larceny; Wm. H. Horton, larceny from the person.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Ingraham, J.—John McDermott, homicide; Michael C. Broderick, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Brady.

The People, &c., Watson vs. Liguesky; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

In the matter, &c., Jackson; granted on further papers submitted.

Goff et al. vs. Swinerton; order granted.

Allen vs. Beman et al.; memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Dunnigan vs. Dunnigan; motion denied.

Cahill vs. Marshall; motion granted and case referred.

Peters vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; order granted.

Betto vs. Scranton; order granted.

Finney vs. Kinney; order granted.

Courtney vs. Courtney; motion for reference granted.

Gunsta vs. Doring; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Somers vs. Somers; judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Thompson vs. Thompson; same decision.

In the matter, &c., Crosby, Assignee; motion to compel Assignee to file additional security denied without costs.

In the matter, &c., of Vail; see memorandum for counsel.

Howell vs. Place; motion to open default denied. See memorandum.

Third Avenue Savings Bank vs. Doyle; order adjusted. See opinion.

O'Neill vs. Dierson; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Nest vs. Shepherd; order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Hennigan vs. The Mayor, &c., and 285 other cases; costs of judgment by default allowed each plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS.

No. 85.—*Adams vs. Burke.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—Adams sought to restrain Burke from selling coffins of a certain patent within the town of Natick, which was a portion of the territory for which he had an assignment of the patent. The defense was that no coffins of the patent had been sold in Natick, except such as he had lawfully acquired outside of the territory assigned to the plaintiff, which had been rightfully made and sold, without conditions or restrictions, by the assignees of the same patent within the territory assigned to them. [illegible] Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Dissenting, Justices Bradley and Strong.

Nos. 110 and 111.—[illegible]—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—[illegible] The judgments are reversed for error, in the ruling of the court in the admission of evidence. [illegible] Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 95.—[illegible]—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—[illegible] The court below found for the Government and dismissed the bill. The court holds that the delay was so far owing to the action of the Department as to entitle the company to such damages as it is sustained by reason of the refusal to accept the 5,000 carbines, and the judgment is reversed and the case remanded to the Court of Claims, with directions to enter judgment for the company for such damages. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

Nos. 88 and 89.—*Chicago and North-western Railway Company vs. Fuller and another, &c.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Iowa.—The railway company was charged with imposing double first-class rates for shipment of furniture from Chicago to Marshalltown, Iowa, in violation of a law of the State making certain regulations concerning railroads. The defense was that the law was unconstitutional and void as applied to inter-State transportation, because an attempted regulation of commerce which belongs to Congress. The Court held that the law was valid, as within the police power of the State to protect its people from imposition and injustice; and that the State law will be considered subordinate to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and as a regulation of commerce, unless it interferes with the freedom of commerce, or infringes the rights of those engaged therein, which this law did not do, only preventing the railroad from dealing unfairly, fraudulently, and oppressively toward those who have occasion to patronize them. That judgment is here affirmed. Mr. Justice Swayne delivering the opinion. Mr. Justice Clifford dissented.

No. 83.—*Ross et al. vs. [illegible]*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was originally an attachment proceeding in which the First National Bank of Washington was plaintiff, and indemnified the Sheriff of St. Louis County to secure the application of goods in his hands toward the payment of their claim against one Fuller. The goods were thereupon sold, and an appellant, Hayes, who claimed the property, brought suit on the bonds against the sureties. The defense was that Hayes had no interest, but held the property in secret trust for Fuller. The judgment below was for Hayes, and it is here reversed, the court holding that the instructions of the court to the jury misled them as to the character of evidence necessary to make out the case of fraud alleged against Fuller. Mr. Justice Bradley delivered the opinion.

No. 71.—*North-western Union Packet Company vs. McCue.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.—This was a recovery by the widow of a party killed while in the employ of the Packet Company, at Prairie du Chien, unloading, and as the boats he had done work, and gone on board for his pay. When about to leave the boat, the gang-plank was carelessly pulled from under his feet by the crew, and he lost his life. The court left the question whether he was still in the employ of the company at the time of his death to the jury, and they found in the affirmative, and the judgment was for the widow. It is here claimed that this was a question of law, and that it was error to leave it to the jury. The court holds that as the jury have decided the question, one of fact, their finding will not be reviewed here. It is plainly intimated that if it be regarded as a question of law, the jury decided it correctly. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 110.—*[illegible] vs. [illegible] et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia.—This was an affirmance of a judgment holding a tax law under the act of 1862, providing for the collection of taxes in the insurrectionary districts to be void, because the Commissioners after the sixty days fixed by them under the act for receiving the taxes, refused to receive them in this case unless tendered by the owner in person. It appeared that a brother-in-law waited upon the Commissioners to pay the taxes, but they declined to recognize any tender unless made by the owner in proper person. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion.

No. 115.—*Mason vs. Moore.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Maine; No. 300, *Allen vs. North-western Union Packet Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Iowa. Affirmed by a divided court.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern yesterday continued their examination into the escape of William J. Sharkey from the Tombs. A number of witnesses were examined, the investigation not being adjourned until after 5 o'clock. Some curious facts were made public regarding Edward Falconer, one of the keepers, now dismissed by the board. It would appear that Falconer, with the notorious Gale Gunnion, was arrested and committed on a charge of burglary on Dec. [illegible], 186[illegible]. At that time he gave his name as Edward Falconer, Jr., residence No. 125 Avenue A, and business as a book binder. The investigation will be continued to-day.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—HOME and ICI ON PARLE FRANÇAIS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss K. Rogers.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—NEW-YEAR'S EVE—Mr. George Clarke, Miss Sara Jewett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—EILEEN OGE—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—DIANE—IMPERSONATIONS—The Lingards.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN OF THE WOOD—The Vokes troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS—Mr. Charles Fechter.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Adams.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE MARBLE HEART—Mr. Edwin Adams.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mrs. F. B. Conway, Mr. Frank Roche.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX WORKS.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
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☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The unanimous appointment by the Senate of Senator CARPENTER as its President pro tem., not only shows how little influence Mr. GREELEY'S paper now exercises, but also proves—what is much more satisfactory—that a purely malicious attack upon a public man cannot do him any permanent injury. The authors of the attack upon Senator CARPENTER have admitted that they knew it was groundless, and that they only concocted it for the purpose of "getting even" with him. The Tribune, smarting under this exposure, is now obliged to take a new tack—it declares that all the United States Senators are just like Senator CARPENTER. They are "a very superior body of statesmen." This is a curious way of explaining its own mendacity, but the Senate will submit to the accusation with a very good grace. If Mr. GREELEY were still alive, he might not like to see a paper which once possessed some power so brought to the ground that it cannot even influence the vote of a single member of the Senate—not even of Mr. FENTON. When a newspaper is guilty of bad faith and dishonest practices, it generally forfeits public confidence, just as a merchant does who cheats his customers—and it serves them both right. Messrs. RAMSDELL and REID had now better try to "get even" with some other public man—their success with Mr. CARPENTER must be very discouraging.

A proper spirit is manifested in Congress in regard to naval matters. The action of the House yesterday, in passing a bill to add 1,500 men to the navy, was not only a prompt and effective support of Secretary ROBESON, but a formal notice to all parties concerned that the United States will be ready for any emergency which is likely to arise. At the same time, it cannot be construed as a menace in any sense. The addition of force is barely enough to efficiently man the ships already in commission. If the purpose was entertained in any branch of the Government to prepare a great navy ready for war, a very much larger number of men would have been asked for and granted. The passage of this bill is simply a declaration by the House that the nation must for the present keep a few ships properly manned. The bill reported from the Committee on Appropriations, allowing the Navy Department $4,000,000 to meet its late unusual expenses, has the same meaning. Secretary ROBESON is not given by this bill all that he requested, but the amount will doubtless be sufficient to meet his present wants. Having done his duty faithfully and ably in a sudden emergency, Congress could not do less than justify his action by adopting these measures for his relief.

In the debate on the salary question in the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, made a very candid and forcible speech, quite worthy of his reputation and his position as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He took the ground that the action of Congress in regard to salaries has been unwise in what it has omitted quite as much as in what it has done. He declared in favor of a complete revision of the salaries of the civil service, commencing by reducing the advance that had been made to those already well paid, lopping off some very unjust profits accruing from fees, and paying a fair salary to those on whom the responsible duties of office fall. We hope Mr. DAWES will pursue the work he has undertaken till he has removed, at least, some of the most glaring inconsistencies and absurdities of our civil service. In what Mr. DAWES said in favor of reducing the salary of the President, we cannot, with our present information, agree. The sum of $50,000 a year is not too much to pay for the services of a man who is fit to be President, especially considering the expenses which are forced upon him. As for the $50,000 a year for what Mr. DAWES calls "perquisites," we believe that term is inapplicable, and as mistaken as it is in questionable taste. It probably includes all the expenditures for the Executive office—which occupies much the larger part of the ricketty building called the "Presidential Mansion." If any part of this $50,000 is extravagantly expended, that is the fault of Congress, and it can correct its own errors without reducing the actual compensation of the President.

Piracy in our harbor has received an effectual and greatly-needed check in the sentence of one of the thieves who boarded the brig *Metano*, to a term of twenty years in the State Prison. The circumstances of this case were of unusual atrocity, for the seven ruffians who boarded the brig brutally maltreated the officers and crew, but were especially outrageous in their treatment of the wife and children of the Captain. The safety of the vessels in our harbor demanded that an example should be made of these miscreants, and one of them having been convicted through the zeal of Assistant District Attorney RUSSELL, his prompt and severe punishment by Recorder HACKETT places the community under another obligation to that Magistrate. The Police surveillance of our harbor must, at the best, be imperfect, so that the chief protection of ships in port consists in the infliction of the extreme penalties of the law whenever one of these pirates is convicted. If this is not done, we see in the *Metano* case startling evidence of a return of the days of SAUL and HOWLETT, when murder on shipboard in the harbor to serve the purposes of robbery was of almost nightly occurrence.

Every citizen who is compelled to use the street cars will rejoice to learn that the Board of Health has turned its attention to the want of ventilation in these conveyances, and proposes to provide a remedy for an evil which has become intolerable. In the Winter season, when the doors and windows are closed, the street cars are dangerous to health from the absence of pure air, and their ventilation is, therefore, a matter that should be regulated by the Board of Health. We hope this power will be speedily exercised by the passage and strict enforcement of a proper ordinance. We know that it is extremely difficult to bring our street railroads into subjection to any law intended for the public benefit, but our Board of Health has been so successful in its warfare upon perils to the public health that there is reason to believe that it will not fail in this new undertaking.

The report of the Commissioners of Accounts was certainly unfortunate in the phraseology it adopted in regard to certain items in the accounts of the Sinking Fund, and it was still more unfortunate in the nature of the comments made upon it by the *Herald* and other papers interested in throwing discredit on a Reform administration. As nothing is more sensitive in times like these than municipal credit, and as the conduct of every enterprise which the City has in hand depends on maintaining that credit intact, it was eminently proper that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund should submit the alleged "irregularity" to the judgment of gentlemen of the highest financial standing. In another column will be found the report of Messrs. ROBERT L. KENNEDY and J. D. VERMILYE on this subject. They certify to the entire correctness of the bond account on Aug. 30, and state that the method of giving the Chamberlain's receipts for payments made by the Commissioners for bonds in preparation but not issued "is the usual course adopted by all persons who subscribe for new loans of the City, and does not seem to your committee open to any objection." This ought to end all misrepresentation about a subject which has been unduly magnified by unprincipled journals to gratify personal spite.

A GROWING APPETITE.

That "increase of appetite doth grow with that it feeds on," is as true in politics as in morals. One would suppose that our country had experienced enough of the evils of overlegislation to seek for a remedy in the application of the principle of liberty, which is the most essential of all principles to the maintenance of free institutions. But those who have once accepted the notion of general supervision by the Government, never seem to doubt that any mistakes the Government may make can be corrected by the agent that made them.

In illustration, take the case of the national banks. The central principle of these banks is, that the Government shall compel security to be given for their circulating notes. It is certainly a principle that has worked well in practice. It has made exchanges easier and safer, has simplified all the calculations of merchants, has extended the area of commercial intercourse, has led to the development of trade in the thinly-settled Southern and Western States, and has done a great deal to moderate the evil influence of the irredeemable Government paper. The application of this principle is a duty for which the Government is admirably adapted. The task is of the simplest character, and the machinery for its performance is neither delicate nor complex. The Government takes the custody of the securities, and gives out a definite amount of notes, which it has printed and properly certified.

But the Government does not stop here. It undertakes to decide just what amount of these notes shall be issued altogether, and just how much each State shall be allowed. This is a duty for which the Government is not fitted. It devolves on Congress, and Congress, of all departments of the Government, is the least able to perform it. Indeed, it is not too much to say that the task is one that surpasses the powers of any set of men. The amount of knowledge, experience, discretion, and foresight necessary to determine the question never has been, and is not likely ever to be, found in any selected body of men. Least of all can these qualities be found in Congress, the members of which are not chosen for capacity in finance, nor, usually, for the higher qualities required in the determination of complex questions. The result is what was to have been expected. The distribution of the national bank currency gives great dissatisfaction; and what is worth noticing, those who are most satisfied to have Congress undertake this kind of business are the least content with the way in which it is done.

The Philadelphia *North American* is one of the ablest and most respectable of the journals to which Governmental interference in financial matters seems generally not only unobjectionable, but one of the boons for which free-born Americans ought to be particularly grateful. It recently published a short but elaborate article to show that in the distribution of the national bank currency, New-England received a great deal more in proportion to its wealth and population than the Middle States and the Southern States. "Massachusetts," it says, "has gobbled up the Government favors at our expense." "New-England and the West availed themselves of the absence of the South to isolate its old and powerful ally, the Middle States section, and to weaken it." "In fact the present distribution of bank currency proceeds upon no system that can be reconciled with reason, business, or common sense. No test can be applied that will not show that the rankest injustice has been done to the Middle and Southern States."

The title of this very frank article is "Room for Legislation," and the *North American* seems to have no suspicion that the Government cannot yet make everything right, by a redistribution of "Government favors." But national bank notes ought not to be regarded as Government favors. They are in fact simply negotiable pledges of property, as to which the Government provides that the security pledged shall be sufficient, and shall be forthcoming if the notes are not redeemed. For all practical purposes, the note of John Doe, secured by property, is, among those who know the parties and confide in Doe's honor and ability to pay, precisely the same as a national bank note. The latter differs only in that its safety is known to a wider circle, and secured by a law respected all over the country. Such notes every body of men who can command enough capital to go into the business, ought to have the right to issue, when they furnish the security, just as much as John Doe has the right to issue his personal note. The right in the former case would not be so liable to abuse as in the latter, and it is as absurd and unreasonable to suppose that Congress can regulate safely the amount of the former, as it would be to suppose that Congress could wisely legislate as to the latter.

We should think the experience of past errors in this matter would prevent any further rash experiments. What reason is there to suppose that a committee, of which Mr. MAYNARD, who is not a banker, is Chairman, could remedy mistakes which a committee, of which Mr. HOOPER (who is a good banker) was Chairman, did not avoid? What more does this Congress know on the subject than its predecessors knew? And does any one, *can* any one, know conclusively or approximately how many national bank notes can profitably be used in business? We should say it was useless for Congress to try to decide how many notes of hand should be given in trade within a year. But such an attempt would not be more futile, or more productive of unfortunate results, than the attempt to regulate in detail the bank currency.

BAZAINE'S SENTENCE.

Leaving, meanwhile, the lessons of the trial and condemnation of Marshal BAZAINE to speak for themselves, it may be well to explain the grounds on which he was arraigned by the Council of War, which the evidence taken before that council tended to establish, and from which the sentence of death followed as a natural consequence. The military law of France is several centuries old, and remains to-day pretty much in the same form as it had in the age of LOUIS XIV. It absolutely prohibits the commander of a fortress from negotiating with the enemy; it is equally explicit in forbidding a General to concern himself with politics, and the capitulation of an army is held in all cases to be utterly unjustifiable. These provisions logically follow from the idea of the functions of the Government that the military officer serves, and to whom alone it belongs to enter into negotiations, and to determine the force of political considerations. Under these three heads BAZAINE'S guilt has been fully established. His offense would have been technically as great had he commanded the least important of the strong places of France. But it is, of course, impossible to regard his crime apart from the fact that he was intrusted with the very key of the destinies of France; that the army under his command was the only fully organized one at the service of the Government, and that, though the surrender at Sedan preceded that of Metz, it was owing to BAZAINE'S weakness and duplicity that MACMAHON was induced to direct his march toward Montmédy, and that two armies fell into the trap prepared for them at Sedan.

If the Emperor and his remaining Generals had not relied upon BAZAINE'S confident assurance that he could break through the German lines when it became necessary, the crowning disaster of September, 1870, would at least have been deferred, and, as Frenchmen think, altogether averted. Nevertheless, BAZAINE'S Judges, though admitting in evidence such testimony to the gravity of his offense, have doubtless been led to condemn him simply for the breach of the strict letter of the law. It is equally certain that their recommendation to mercy must have been dictated by a regard to the peculiar circumstances under which BAZAINE thought himself justified in disobeying that law. His defense was substantially as follows: "Up to Sept. 15, I claim to have strictly conformed to both the letter and spirit of the military law. But after that date there came into existence a state of things equally new, unforeseen, and unprecedented. France had no longer any tangible Government, any central authority; all that was legal had disappeared amid the tide of ruin. The law which I was bound to observe never contemplated such a situation, for it is based on the idea that there is above the General a Government qualified to negotiate and to relieve him from the necessity of concerning himself with politics. I found myself in the position of being my own government, and under these circumstances I could not perform what I considered to be my duty without a technical violation of the law." Sophistical as is a good deal of this, it is natural enough that the *de facto* Government of September should have been viewed by the Judges of BAZAINE as a Government *de jure* only with some necessary reservations. Their recommendation to mercy can hardly be justified on any other ground, and as President MACMAHON is in no danger of failing to see the strength of these recommendations, the life of BAZAINE is perfectly safe. The moral effect of his formal condemnation ought, however, to be a healthy one.

THE DECLINE OF COMMERCIAL ADVENTURE.

We begin to think that this age is not a heroic one, after all. We found reason to maintain the converse of that proposition when the Samana Bay Company boldly undertook to found a commercial Republic in San Domingo, and we supposed that there could be no further dispute about the question when Baron JULIUS VON REUTER took a seventy years' lease of the ancient Kingdom of Persia. It is true that the nominal heads of these enterprises hardly came up to the prevalent ideal of the heroic type either of man or mind. Mr. STOCKWELL could not justly be compared to Sir WALTER RALEIGH, nor is the ex-bank clerk of Gottingen, albeit a millionaire and a Baron, calculated to make an effective contrast with that other great civilizer of the East, ALEXANDER of Macedon. Still, we had but to shut our eyes to the fact that President STOCKWELL and his associates were merely stock operators, and were familiarly known amid the most unromantic of the haunts of men, and open our ears to the mellifluous and idyllic prose in which Dr. HOWE celebrated the charms of the sweet southern clime around Samana Bay, to be assured that we were on the eve of an adventure which would redeem the age from the reproach of having furnished no subject for a great epic worthy at least of a modern CAMOENS.

Then, as to the Persian project, surely the man who controls the telegraphic news of half the world is quite as heoric a figure as that early Oriental adventurer Jason, who, with a ship-load of poets, prize-fighters, and wrestlers, went on a filibustering expedition somewhere around the Caucasian confines of Asia. If the fame of the Argonauts, who were unquestionably a penniless set of adventurers, has survived some three thousand years, how long might not the world be expected to remember the enterprise of the "*hochwohlgeboren*" VON REUTER, who agreed to start with more capital than would have been required to buy up the entire Grecian Archipelago, with a large slice of Thrace and Macedonia into the bargain. It was probably out of deference to Apollo, who had an unaccountable weakness for the Argonauts, that PINDAR took so much trouble to write up the highly imaginative story of their achievements. But the great European newsman is, doubtless, under the special protection of Mercury, god of letters, of commerce, and of fibs, and the myrmidons of that deity have certainly done their duty, so far, in heralding the great civilizing and money-making experiment in Persia.

Alas, however, for the poetic fitness of things; alas, for the chances of advertising the tomb of Hafiz as one of the attractions on the through trip to the treasure-houses of Shiraz and the historic associations of Ispahan! In the vernacular of the chroniclers of our time, the great Reuter concession has "busted." The Shah has exhibited his jeweled sword-hilt in vain, and studded his person with half the diamonds of his realm for naught. The London Stock Exchange cannot see the return for that $30,000,000, and refuses to be charmed into filling up the subscription list for all the fee-simple of the Kingdom of DARIUS and all the mines, quarries and gravel pits that are to be had for the working between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. If *Mercury* be indeed the patron deity of REUTER, he has doubtless felt the sinister influence of the things that were most sacred to the son of *Maia*—the palm-tree and the tortoise. Chiefly has the tortoise affected the enterprise of the German Baron, for though the palm-tree may be taken as an augury of the milk that awaited him in the Persian cocoa-nut, the malign influence of the tortoise has caused his failure to complete his bargain in time to be entitled to its fruits.

Something equally occult may have had its share in defeating the great experiment contemplated by the Samana Bay Company. They must have sunk to a very low estate when President BAEZ refers to them half in sorrow, half in pity, and has clearly abandoned all hope of seeing Arcadia revived under the auspices of Dr. HOWE. The once golden prospects of the tropical commonwealth have become gray indeed, and its stock, which could not be had months ago at any price, could now probably be procured, literally, at that somewhat indefinite figure. Hence it comes that we are forced to pass judgment adverse to the adventurous spirit of the age. People who have money to spare are developing more and more a most unpoetic attachment to safe investments and obviously-secured returns. Men who go to seek the golden fleece in unknown climes nowadays must do so not only at their own risk, but at their own cost. With that fine symbolism which characterized their traditions, the ancients said that Jason's uncle fitted him out for that little expedition into Colchis. The "uncle" of the modern adventurer is very hard to satisfy about his cent. per cent., and as for the general public, they refuse to believe in the heroic type of adventurers at all.

SAVE THE GAS.

It is time that the Common Council gave Commissioner VAN NORT an active support in his efforts to cut down the gas bills of the City. Under the Ring rule the price charged per lamp was $57, which, with the present number of 10,016 street lamps, would have cost the City $918,816. But Mr. VAN NORT succeeded in making an arrangement with the companies by which the price was reduced to $39 per lamp, so that the expense is now only $702,924. This saving of $215,892 per annum is not all which has been done, for on the 1st of January, 1872, there were 1,401 "extra" lamps lighted at the public expense, and of these Commissioner VAN NORT, having discovered that there was no authority for them, has cut off 565, thus saving to the City, at the present price of gas, $22,045 per annum. The cost of the remaining 836 "extra" lamps, at $39 per lamp, is $32,604 per year, and it is this amount, or a large portion of it at least, that Commissioner VAN NORT desires to save to the tax-payers, but which he is powerless to do without the help of the Common Council.

In an article upon this subject lately, we briefly called attention to the facts concerning these "extra" lamps, but it seems necessary to again remind the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of their true character. These lamps are those set and lighted at the public cost for some private or corporate benefit. Legally they can be so set and lighted only by authority of the Common Council, and this power was usually exercised only in favor of churches. But the Ring paid no attention to the law, and by order of some of its unscrupulous officials, lamps were placed and lighted at the public cost before drinking-dens, billiard-rooms, livery-stables, private residences, political club-rooms, and many other places. Any faithful and useful retainer of the Ring, desiring one or more of these lamps, got all he wanted for the mere asking. In some cases, and by means not generally understood, buildings were completely environed with public lamps, when two at the utmost would have been amply sufficient for all actual wants. So great did the abuse become that at the downfall of the Ring, there was an annual drain upon the public treasury of $71,451 for the lighting of these lamps alone. And of this amount, $28,815 was for the 565 of the lamps which Commissioner VAN NORT, after an examination of the records, requiring much time and labor, has found were never authorized by competent authority.

It is true that by the reduction in price, and the cutting off of these illegal extra lamps, a very large amount of money is saved to the City Treasury every year, but it is the duty of all the authorities to practice the utmost economy in public expenditures. Commissioner VAN NORT has done all that he can do in reducing our gas bills, and the Common Council should now do its share. It is not enough that no more extra lamps shall be authorized, but measures should be adopted to diminish the expense of those that still remain. Nearly all these lamps, which Mr. VAN NORT found authorized and did not molest, are in front of churches, and the entire removal of all of them is perhaps not required. As we said the other day, we are not aware that any pressure has been brought upon anybody by the churches in behalf of these lamps. But the case should be considered and decided apart from any importunities which may have been made by any interested parties. Many of the churches are in retired localities, where two lamps in front of the doors are perhaps required for the convenience of the congregation, and these are, therefore, to some extent a public necessity. But it is not required that such lamps shall be lighted every night in the year. They are needed only during the hours of service, and if some arrangement can be made to effect reform to this extent, the expense of the extra lamps to the public need not be over $10,000, instead of $32,604, as it is at present.

This seems a small amount to take any trouble to save, when the great expense of our City Government is considered. But chiefly because of that great expense it is necessary that every dollar which can be saved shall be saved. We are sorry to find that the Aldermen do not appear to be aware of this fact. Their action in increasing the estimate for gas for the next year from $750,000 to $800,000 does not show that zeal for economy which might naturally be expected from the friends of reform. The total present cost of lighting all the public lamps, exclusive of those in the public parks, is only $702,924, as we have shown. The additional $50,000 provided in the estimate of the Board of Apportionment will provide for lighting 1,281 additional lamps, and there is no reason to believe that even so many will be needed. The Board of Apportionment will no doubt put the estimate back to the original amount, which is amply sufficient for all legitimate purposes. The Common Council can easily make it more than enough by passing the resolution now pending, which cuts down the expense of the extra lamps. This action is demanded by the public interests.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The Biblical tragedy of "Samson" was acted last evening at the Academy of Music. The story of the play can be given as follows:

The Jews languish under one of their periodical subjections to foreign dominations, as a penalty for their sins. This time the Philistines are their oppressors and task-masters. The tragedy opens with a sacrifice by *Manoah*, and other pious Hebrews. The leading Jews bewail the distresses of the people, and express their disappointment in *Samson*, who was to have been their regenerator and deliverer. *Manoah* justifies his son, and narrates the miraculous circumstances of his birth. *Samson* himself appears, rebukes his detractors, and tells how, when on his way to marry a Philistine woman, he was assailed by a lion, which, unarmed, he fought and killed. He further narrates how at his wedding festival, he proposed a riddle with a heavy wager, and how his wife wheedled him out of the answer, and told it to his friends and companions, who thus cheated him. He now declares his intention to go to Ascalon, and there take his wager by force from other Philistines. The spectator learns subsequently that he has done this; and that, in so doing, he has killed several Philistines, and thus excited public indignation. *Delilah* is arrested, having been found in his company; but she is released by *Lamech*, a Philistine Prince, who directs the crowd against *Samson's* house. Presently *Samson* reappears and reviles his enemies, and announces that he has paid his wager. When the Philistines, not daring to attack him, seize his father, *Samson* rescues the old man, and retires with threats of revenge and retribution. The incidents following take place in *Delilah's* house: here *Lamech* persuades the woman to make use of her influence with *Samson*, and to find out the secret of his great strength. She admits her duty to her country, but pleads her love for *Samson*, and refuses. Meanwhile news is brought of his terrible slaughter of Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. *Lamech* again urges her; she repeats her refusal; but, on *Lamech* solemnly assuring her that no harm is intended against *Samson's* life, she reluctantly consents to act with her countrymen, and to deliver *Samson* into captivity. *Melea*, a slave woman, whose son had been one of the victims at Ascalon, and who acts from motives of vengeance, is introduced into *Delilah's* house as a spy. *Samson* appears; he drinks wine, and, in his drunkenness, tells *Delilah* that his strength lies in his hair. *Delilah* would withhold the secret; but *Melea* betrays it to the exulting Philistines. When *Samson* awakes he finds that he has been shorn; he is set on by the Philistines, and taken to prison. *Delilah* abandons herself to passionate grief, rejects the homage of her people, and reviles *Lamech* for his perfidy, while *Manoah* relates the latest deeds of the Philistines, who have put out *Samson's* eyes. The last act is carried on in front of the Temple of Dagon. Ordered to exhibit himself at the games, *Samson* submits. He prays for Divine help, and becomes conscious of the miraculous restoration of his strength. He is visited by his father and *Delilah*, who persuade him to escape. He refuses. *Delilah* retires. The father leads him to the outer pillars of the temple, the Philistines being within. He then brings down the whole structure, burying himself in the ruins, while the cries and shrieks rising from on all sides show the havoc he has wrought.

There are some very fine passages in "Samson," as the reader, from this synopsis of the piece, can imagine. We admit that as our acquaintance with Signor Salvini ripens, his methods of art do not seem to be particularly varied. These methods, in the several works he has acted in, have consisted mainly of gradual or swift transitions from declamation or action of overwhelming power to utterances of extreme gentleness or *vice versa*, and in exhibitions of the immense force which his marvelous physique enables him to throw into scenes where they are admissible. "Samson" afforded him capital opportunities last night to produce the deep impression his acting has always wrought—for Signor Salvini is ever so terribly in earnest that his spectators cannot stop to consider the sameness of some of his effects—and the attributes of the personage he portrayed were, besides, so thoroughly realized by the Italian tragedian's frame and might that his efforts were informed with something more, even, than their wonted eloquence. A fragment of narrative, in which *Samson* describes his encounter with a lion in Timnath, may be cited as the most expressive performance of the kind Signor Salvini has ever offered, for no word of its meaning could be mistaken. Further on, he brought the second act to a close amid a whirlwind of plaudits, by dashing a Philistine to earth, and bearing off his aged father, *Manoah*, much as a lioness might carry off its young, and with at least equal ease; and, in the third, he depicted with infinite naturalness the purely human yielding of the God-sent warrior to the caresses of *Delilah*. It is quite superfluous to say that Signor Salvini launched the curse in the fourth act with tremendous vehemence; in act the fifth, it only remains to add, he offered to the eye the spectacle hinted at by the text of the tragedy, which text, in this instance, was not needed. *Samson* has been placed in the atrium of the temple of Dagon. His chest and arms are bare, and about his limbs are heavy fetters. He prays, and returning strength is the answer vouchsafed him. As his might of old is restored to him, he says,

> "I feel
> By thy miracle, upon my head
> Rains grace.... and enlarging.... and strong,
> Are become again my limbs.... and giant like
> Is my enfranchised spirit.... I am what I was!"

As Signor Salvini recited these lines the wondrous transformation proceeded, until the massive chains, parted as if of thread, fell to the ground. A loud burst of plaudits interrupted the entertainment at this stage, and after *Samson* had pulled down upon the rabble the roof of the temple, at the end of the tragedy, he was repeatedly summoned before the curtain. If Signora Isolina Piamonti were possessed of as admirable a voice as Signor Salvini and with similar endurance, she would be at least on a plane with the gentleman, and last night, possibly, would have risen somewhat above him. Her *Delilah* was a notable personation, and in the scene in the fourth act, when she is beset by remorse consequent upon her treachery, she had to respond to three successive summons to the footlights. A mention of Signor Alessandro Salvini's touching picture of *Manoah* is the final one we are called upon to make. The audience was exceedingly large and brilliant, and the representation passed off amid enthusiasm hardly paralleled by that aroused by the heretofore most popular of Signor Salvini's plays—"Othello".... To-morrow, "Sullivan" will be done.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Alixe" was last evening reproduced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The most notable change in the cast with which "Alixe" was lately done at the then Fifth Avenue Theatre, arose from the substitution of Miss Sara Jewett for Miss Clara Morris in the rôle of the heroine. Nobody would willingly accept the relinquishment by Miss Clara Morris of a part in which she has gained high and unquestioned repute, but on the other hand, Miss Sara Jewett must be conceded warm acknowledgments for her very satisfactory personation of a character which has come to her in the shape of a somewhat perilous inheritance. The rôle was efficiently sustained throughout the performance, and Miss Jewett was not only earnest at all times but often impassioned. Among other departures from the original distribution were noticeable Mr. W. Davidge's assumption of the *Marquis Cesarenne* in the absence of Mr. Lewis, and Miss Conway's substitution for Miss Fanny Davenport as the *Marquise*. There was, however, no marked falling off from the standard of previous representations. The stage setting of "Alixe," as produced at Mr. Daly's new theatre, is simply unexceptionable.

ITALIAN OPERA IN HAVANA.

The departure of Mmes. Muzka and Lucca for Havana was noticed in these columns some time ago. But it was at least uncertain whether the arrangements made by Mr. Maretzek with the management of the Tacon Theatre would hold good in respect of the artists now become virtually directresses. We learn at present that the theatre has been placed at the disposal of the new-comers; that a fresh subscription has been successfully made, and that the season will soon be entered upon, a large choral and orchestral force having already left for Cuba. Besides the singers above named, the company is to include Signor Vizzani, M. Jamet, and Signori Ronconi and Mari.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE EVOLUTION THEORY.

The *Contemporary Review* for December contains the following letter from Mr. Gladstone:

NO. 10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, Nov. 3, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I observe in the *Contemporary Review* for October, page 670, that the following words are quoted from an address of mine at Liverpool:

"Upon the ground of what is termed evolution, God is relieved of the labor of creation. In the name of unchangeable law, he is discharged from governing the world."

The distinguished writer in the *Review* says that by these words I have made myself so conspicuously the champion (or exponent) of the anti-scientific view, that the words may be regarded as typical.

To go as directly as may be to my point, I consider this judgment upon my declaration to be founded on an assumption or belief that it contains a condemnation of evolution and of the doctrine of unchangeable laws. I submit that it contains no such thing. Let me illustrate by saying, what, if I wrote as follows?

"Upon the ground of what is termed liberty, flagrant crimes have been committed, and likewise in the name of law and order, human rights have been trodden under foot." I should not by thus writing condemn liberty or condemn law and order; but condemn only the inferences that men draw, or say they draw, from them. Up to that point the parallel is exact; and I hope it will be seen that Mr. Spencer has inadvertently put upon my words a meaning they do not bear.

Using the parallel thus far for the sake of clearness, I carry it no further; for, while I am ready to give in my adhesion to liberty, and likewise to law and order, on evolution, and on unchangeable laws, I had rather be excused.

The words with which I think Mme. de Staël ends *Corinne* are the best for me: *Je ne veux ni la blâmer, ni l'absoudre.*" Before I could presume to give an opinion on evolution or on unchangeable laws, I should wish to know more clearly and more fully than I yet know the meaning attached to those phrases by the chief apostle of the doctrines; and very likely, even after accomplishing this preliminary stage, I might find myself insufficiently supplied with the knowledge required to draw the line between true and false.

I have, then, no repugnance to any conclusions whatever legitimately arising upon well-ascertained facts or well-tested reasonings, and my complaint is that the functions of the Almighty, as creator and governor of the world, are denied upon grounds which, whatever be the extension given to the phrases I have quoted, appear to me to be utterly and manifestly insufficient to warrant such denial.

I am desirous to liberate myself from a supposition alien, I think, to my whole habits of mind and life. But I do not desire to effect this by the method of controversy; and if Mr. Spencer does not see or does not think that he has mistaken the meaning of my words, I have no more darts to throw, and will do myself, indeed, the pleasure of concluding with a frank avowal that his manner of handling what he must naturally consider to be a gross piece of folly is as far as possible from being offensive.

Believe me, most faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

THE SMITH INVESTIGATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Rev. E. F. Williams, of this city, and Gen. C. H. Howard, publisher of the *Advance*, and late Secretary of the American Missionary Association, who have been charged by William Welch, of Philadelphia, the principal witness against Indian Commissioner E. V. Smith, with collusion with that officer in the alleged fraudulent contract in the Indian pine lands in Wisconsin, sent to-day the following dispatch to Secretary of the Interior Delano, and also to Hon. W. J. Turrey, chairman of the investigating committee now in session at St. Paul: "The charge of William Welch, of Philadelphia, against Commissioner Smith, that he (Smith) concerted with us in procuring fraudulent transaction in Indian pine lands, is a groundless falsehood, and so palpably such that even the suspicion of it is without foundation."

PENNSYLVANIA BUSINESS INTERESTS.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT—MILLS, FACTORIES, AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS RESUMING BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1873.

The condition of the industrial establishments of the city and State still continues to improve. From existing indications, it is possible that all the manufacturing concerns now stopped in the various sections of the city will be in operation by the 1st of January. Careful inquiries have been instituted in the manufacturing centres in Kensington, Richmond, Manayunk, and elsewhere, and the subjoined facts, which have been gathered in these localities, will show the marked improvement that has occurred.

The extensive factory of Sheppard Brothers, at American and Diamond streets, where 1,500 hands are employed in the manufacture of ladies' worsted dress goods, has just started. Nine hundred power-looms are run when the mill is in full operation, and the larger proportion of them will be working soon. Two thousand five hundred pieces of the various grades of goods are produced weekly. The hands are working at an average reduction on wages of fifteen per cent. The large Park Mills of Howard & Dickey, south-west corner of Norris and Howard streets, which were closed during the early part of the panic, has started again. The firm manufacture checks, linseys, and cottonades; 450 looms, and 450 hands, who are working on reduced wages, are employed. This firm have also two other mills at Twenty-first street and Washington avenue and Naudain, below Lombard street, where 200 and 300 hands are usually engaged. Both these mills will commence operations to-morrow with the full complement of workmen. James Long, Panther & Co., corner Second and Oxford streets, who manufacture an assorted line of goods similar to the above firm, have their 350 looms again in motion. Two hundred employes are at work on a reduction of fifteen per cent. in pay. Joseph D. McKee, Penn Knitting Works, Howard and Harrison streets, is employing 130 hands on Fall shawls on three-fourths time and full pay. The production is about 2,800 shawls per week. At least a dozen small concerns in the same neighborhood, where cotton and woolen fabrics are made, are now more at work, with a probability of being actively engaged all Winter.

The carpet weavers, who struck last Friday against reduced wages, are still "standing out." There are about 2,000 men thus unemployed. A large percentage of the factors who have steam-power looms are still manufacturing. Contrary to the reports which have gained circulation, the carpet trade is in a comparatively good condition, with every indication of improvement.

The leather manufacturers, who experienced some depression in their business, are all doing well. The majority of the establishments, which are located on Willow, Margaretta, Front, Canal, and St. John streets, are being worked to their greatest capacity. Most all of the beam-men, finishers, and tanners who recently struck have accepted the decreased wages. There are 200 factories, which give employment to between 3,500 and 4,000 persons. The production weekly is very heavy. The coal trade is much affected by the strike of the hands in the Midland Coal Fields and at Port Richmond. There is also dissatisfaction among the men in the Lehigh Valley, and the affection, therefore, spreads through the entire trade. The usual amount of coal which reaches this City, via the Philadelphia and Reading and North Pennsylvania Railroads, is considerably lessened, with an indication of a still further decrease. The dullness in the shipments is especially noticeable at Port Richmond, where the immense works of the former company are located.

It is understood that this week about five of the representative factories at Manayunk and Falls of Schuylkill, besides those already reported in THE TIMES, will resume on full force and reduced wages.

From the interior come reports of the continued resumption of banks and banking institutions and manufactories, which closed during the financial stringency. At Darby, Delaware County, all the cotton mills have resumed; 5,000 workers are thus furnished work. The immense rolling mill of the Cambria Iron Company, Johnstown, is in full blast. The works employ 2,000 men. The Ephrata Deposit Bank, Lancaster County, commenced business yesterday.

THE NEW ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW-YORK.

THE WORK OF BUILDING THE ROAD TAKEN BY A NEW COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—It having been reported that the National Company, an organization chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, intended to build the road of the National Railway Company—the new through line between New-York and Philadelphia—inquiry has been made at the office of the National Railway Company, No. 212 South Fourth street, regarding the matter, and the following facts have been furnished by Mr. Robert R. Corson, Secretary and Treasurer:

A number of well-known capitalists, prominent among whom are R. J. Capron, a Wall street broker; Chas. J. Dobbins, of New-York, and Joseph T. Crowell, of Rahway, N. J., have taken a controlling interest in the road, and just as soon as the affairs of the company are audited and put in proper condition, work on the new road will be pushed forward. There is sufficient means to meet all the old debts, and to successfully carry through the new enterprise. Nearly one-fourth of the road is now graded. The portion which extends from Bound Brook, where it connects with the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, can be put in operation in a very short time. The bridge over the Delaware River, at Yardleyville, belongs to the corporation. The abutments for a bridge over the Raritan River are constructed. A large portion of the right of way between the two cities has been secured. The construction of the road was interfered with last Fall by the injunction granted restraining the building of a through road in New-Jersey. The "General Railroad law," afterward passed, enabled the friends of the enterprise to organize a new company—the National Company—which took the line of the National Railway Company. The former received a charter having similar limitations to that of the Pennsylvania Company. The new Board of Managers have been selected from the old company. The new Directors are composed of experienced railroad men. The officers of the National Company at present are: President, Joseph T. Crowell, Rahway, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert R. Corson, Philadelphia. The officials of the National Railway Company remain as formerly—President, Jacob Riegal; Secretary and Treasurer, Robert R. Corson.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE BOSTON AND MAINE ELECTION—A LOAN VOTED.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 10.—The meeting of stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad held in this city to-day was the largest ever held by the corporation. The by-laws were amended to allow nine Directors instead of seven, and the following gentlemen were elected by a large majority: N. G. White, of Lawrence; Geo. C. Lord, of Boston; A. Paul, of South Newmarket; N. J. Bradlee, of Boston; Wm. Stevens, of Dover; James R. Nichols, of Haverhill; John F. Osgood, of Boston; Samuel E. Spring, of Portland, and N. W. Farwell, of Lewiston. It was voted to authorize the issue of bonds by the corporation to an amount not exceeding $200,000, payable not more than twenty years from date, with interest not exceeding seven per cent currency, or six per cent. gold, per annum, payable semi-annually, for the purpose of completing the road and funding the floating debt.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 10.—The Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to-day unanimously re-elected John W. Garrett President for the ensuing year, this being his sixteenth term. In the absence of Mr. Garrett in Europe, John King, Jr., was unanimously elected President pro tem.

MARINE DISASTER.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10.—The British bark Jane Anna, of Dublin, laden with old railroad iron, is ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Henry.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

CALMER VIEWS TAKEN IN CUBA.

APPEALS OF THE PRESS NOT TO BE DIVERTED FROM THE SUPPRESSION OF THE REVOLT—SAD CONDITION OF THE SOLDIERS—BITTER TAUNTS AGAINST THE "HOME GUARD."

HAVANA, Dec. 9, via KEY WEST, Dec. 10.—The National Integrity Society has issued a circular praising the troops in the field. It says that all good Spaniards who cannot be with them in the field ought to applaud their doings, send them affectionate greeting in their abnegation, and present them with groceries, clothing, tobacco, and other necessary things as thanks for their services. It solicits subscriptions for that purpose, and names places for receiving them.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSIONS FROM LACK OF FUNDS.

The *Constancia* (newspaper) ceases publication in a few days, owing to its financial support being insufficient. It is a strong Conservative organ. The *Comercio* (newspaper) of Sagua la Grande, says it will suspend unless finances improve within a month.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

It is reported that a Protestant chapel will be established in Havana.

THE NIOBE.

The British war vessel Niobe has arrived here.

MORE SPANISH BANK BILLS.

It is reported that the Spanish Bank will soon issue an additional quantity of currency.

THE VIRGINIUS.

Telegrams announcing the refusal of the United States to allow the Virginius to be delivered to a neutral power create dissatisfaction here, the impression for the past three days, according to the telegrams, being that the United States Government would consent.

VAGRANCY.

The peace of the island is undisturbed. A large number of vagrants are arrested here nightly.

THE COLONIAL MINISTER.

Cayetano Meca, a Cuban member of the Spanish Cortes accompanying the Colonial Minister, publishes a card in the *Legalidad*, denying as slanders the allegations that the Minister had ordered Meca out of his house because he had heard that Meca sold a Government position, and that he was working in favor of a return of embargoed properties belonging to persons abroad.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE ARMY—THE "BOUFFE" WAR.

The *Gorro Frigio*, in an editorial article, says: "It is necessary for us to make an effort to unite all our resources, and for everybody to take up arms, and thus deliver ourselves from the *bouffe* war in the interior. Then we can arrange other matters, and punish the manufacturers of alarming news and intriguing *laborantes*, the origin of all revolutions. We have constantly over 40,000 men engaged in the campaign, but we forget almost altogether to attend to hygienic laws. The Quartermaster, Commissary, and Medical Departments have not heard the names of some battalions for years. We have departments situated in such unhealthy points that we say with pain, unsound judgment was displayed in their selection. We have a right to exact that intelligence be employed in distributing our resources, instead of spending them in boasting and nonsense. The exclusivists have killed this country." The article ends by calling on the Captain General to take certain active measures to finish the insurrection.

THE VIRGINIUS PROTOCOL DISCUSSED.

The *Voz de Cuba* continues to discuss the Virginius matter. It thinks the pretext for action on the part of the United States is weak, and that there is a great difference between the Virginius case and the reasons causing the war with England in 1812. The Virginius was known as a hostile craft. It quotes the distinction of the blockade-runner Fanny by Montgomery, near Havana, as a similar case, justifying the chase and detention of the Virginius on the high seas. It believes that the arrangement of the treaty was due to the supposition of Castelar that the capture was illegal. Had Castelar waited and known the proofs of its legality the treaty would have been different. It further says: We have discussed the question sufficiently for our readers to have formed a judgment of what would happen if we should use means to impede the carrying out of the agreement, which is for Spain an unavoidable obligation, receiving more strength because Castelar consulted foreign powers. When the case will be fully investigated all parties will be astonished, not about what was done with the Virginius and her crew, but at the inconceivable want of reflection with which the Madrid Government accepted the capture as illegal, which would have produced a state of affairs only avoided by the prudence and calmness of the people, and the fortunate coincidence of having Gen. Jovellar here.

The *Diario* says: "The prudence and patriotism of the Spaniards in Cuba deserve that the truth should be told them without subterfuges or twistings. The people know about the treaty ordering the return of the Virginius and the surviving prisoners, and that numerous telegrams have been exchanged between the respective authorities regarding the matter."

INDISPOSITION TO TAKE UP ARMS.

The *Imparcial* of Trinidad complains that hundreds of good Spaniards excuse themselves from taking up arms, pretending that their business will not permit them to assist in drills and mount guard; but, it says, in case of necessity, they would be the first to shoulder the musket.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE PROTOCOL AND THE FORTHCOMING SURRENDER.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—According to the tone of the press and expressions of the authorities and prominent Spaniards, the direct delivery of the Virginius will be accomplished according to treaty stipulations, without difficulty or interference on the part of the population.

The *Voz de Cuba* says: "The honor of the Spaniards in Cuba remains untarnished. Whatever dishonor there is falls on the heads of those who consummated, and not on those who were victims of the treaty. We are actually the object of the intrigues of our enemies, the target of an infamous artifice with which it was intended to gain at one blow what five years' constant efforts were unable to accomplish. Our honor and decorum demand the frustration of the artifice, and that we do not fall into the extended snare. If we do, we will lose all, and be the object of the ridicule of our enemies." The *Voz* refers to the attempt to make the Spaniards oppose the treaty and thus become rebels to Spain, and continues: "We will demonstrate to our enemies that the insubordination of which we are accused, and on which they found their hopes, does not exist, that the report that we are ungovernable is calumny, and that the traditional respect for Spanish authority still exists."

THE ARMY.

Referring to the subscription inaugurated for the benefit of soldiers, the *Voz* says: "It is shameful to see since the beginning of the rebellion persons of wealth and position maintaining a passive attitude without contributing with person or means to sustaining the Spanish cause which protects their interests. It is owing to their incomprehensible egotism, or perhaps due to more reprehensible causes. It is necessary that this scandalous abuse cease before employing the legal means customary in other countries to make the refractory comply with the duties imposed by law and patriotism."

VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR URGED.

The *Gorro Frigio* advises a general arming for the suppression of the rebellion. It complains of the absence of a definite plan energetically carried out. "The proverbial laziness of our 'to-morrow' always has resulted fatally. We must awaken. Neither our money nor battalions are sufficient to finish the war according to the plans used. Up to this time we have received 80,000 soldiers from Spain within five years. We have a strong navy and 100,000 soldiers in the field or garrison; nevertheless, military operations are daily more difficult and the enemy more impossible to find. We cannot continue thus. The international question on the *tapis*, beyond all the ills it may bring, will contain a blessing if it awaken us. With men, money, and a good plan everything is possible." It counsels the adoption of a defensive plan against interior and exterior enemies.

A SENSIBLE OFFICER.

The Captain General of Porto Rico assembled the directors of the different journals and requested them, in view of the probability of war with the United States, to drop party discussion and only occupy themselves with Spain and the means of raising the public spirit so as to repulse foreign aggression, if necessary. He also desired the journals to abstain from publishing anything which might hurt the susceptibilities of the fatherland and Washington. The journalists consented. In a proclamation the Captain General believes that amicable relations will remain uninterrupted between Spain and the United States.

PORTO RICO DEFENSES.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 10.—The Government is strengthening the forts here and mounting guns.

THE SURRENDER.

MANNER AND TIME OF THE DELIVERY OF THE VIRGINIUS ARRANGED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Navy Department has completed all the necessary arrangements providing for the reception from the Spanish forces, in the harbor of Havana, of the steamer Virginius and for the transfer of the survivors at Santiago de Cuba from prison to one of the United States vessels-of-war, in accordance with the terms of the diplomatic agreement between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo. The second-rate screw steamer Canandaigua, carrying ten guns, and commanded by Capt. Lowry, will sail from New-York for Havana to-morrow to receive the Virginius, and Capt. Braine will receive the prisoners at Santiago on the Juniata. Rear Admiral Scott, at Key West, will have the strongest naval force under his command that has been collected by the Government at any American port since the termination of the war. The monitors Saugus and Mahopac are there already, with the Ossipee and the Worcester, the latter being the Admiral's flag-ship. The Colorado sails to-night from New-York, and is the best equipped and strongest war vessel that has sailed from an American port since the death of Admiral Farragut. She is a screw steamer of sixteen guns. The Florida, carrying sixteen guns, is expected to follow her to-morrow. The Franklin and Brooklyn, the former carrying thirty-nine, and the latter twenty guns, will sail from Boston within a week.

A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day announces the safety of the monitor Manhattan, towed by the Pawhattan, at a point south of Cape Hatteras.

Capt. Lowry, of the Canandaigua, had a two-hours' consultation with Secretary Robeson and the chiefs of the Bureaus of the Navy Department to-day, during which the details and etiquette of the salute to the flag were arranged so far as they could be at present.

The Spanish naval force on the coast of Cuba is reported to consist of the American-built gun-boats which were conveyed to sea from New-York two years ago by vessels of our navy. Our naval force in the harbor of Santiago is more than sufficient to cope with it in a belligerent emergency, and should such an emergency arise it is believed that the British fleet in the West Indies would render assistance to our forces.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

THE SHENANDOAH LEAVES GIBRALTAR FOR KEY WEST.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 9.—The United States steamer Shenandoah sailed for Key West to-day.

ASSIGNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Pay Director Galick is ordered to the Washington Navy-yard as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing; Acting Assistant Surgeon Coonan, to the receiving-ship Vermont; Chaplain McAllister, to the Mare Island Navy-yard; Medical Inspector George Peck is detached from the Worcester as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic station, and ordered to return home and await orders. Surgeon A. Hudson, from the Michigan, is ordered to the Worcester. Paymaster George R. Martin, from duty as inspector of provisions at the Washington Navy-yard, is ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

THE MANHATTAN AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 10.—The United States steamer Powhatan, Capt. John C. Beaumont, with the monitor Manhattan, Commander Yates, in tow, arrived this afternoon. Both vessels proceeded to the Gosport Navy-yard, whence, after taking on coal and supplies, they will sail for Key West early in the morning. The Manhattan exhibited good sea-going qualities.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

There is no cessation of the work at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, nor have any orders been received to decrease the present force. There is nothing new to note in connection with the work on the various vessels being fitted for sea. Two wrecking boats arrived at the dry dock yesterday to raise the coal-barge Upland, whose accidental sinking a few days ago has not only blockaded the Arapiles but seriously interfered with the work on some of the vessels ready to go on the dock when the Spanish iron-clad is floated out. A diver who went down to make an examination of the Upland reports that her sides are perfectly rotten. His opinion is that if she can be raised without breaking, the work of bringing her to the surface will occupy about eight days; but if she breaks, which is quite probable, from her condition and the great weight of coal on board, it will take in the neighborhood of fifteen days to get her out of the way.

AT THE CUBAN JUNTA.

At the head-quarters of the Cuban Junta yesterday, no business of any particular importance was transacted. Señor Arteaga received a letter by the Morro Castle, giving an account of the state of affairs in Havana. The letter is dated Dec. 4. The writer, whose name is withheld, in one passage of the letter states that the members of the Casino Español gave a dinner to Minister Soler, at which many speeches were made. Among these was one made by the Marquis De Agnascalares, who, forgetting his own origin, strongly advocated the present system of slaveholding, and called upon Minister Soler to speak favorably to the question; but he declined to do so. The writer continues: "The next day the members of the Casino, seeing an account of the proceedings in *La Gazette de Havana*, and also that the embargoed property of American citizens was about to be returned to them, notwithstanding the opposition made by the Junta Deuda, caused an extra edition of the paper to be published, casting insults upon Minister Soler. This poor man is in a difficulty, and is at a loss to know how to act. There was a rumor current this morning, owing to a telegram which had been received, that President Grant's Message is very pacific and favorable toward Spain. Those who have anything to lose in the city in case of war seemed well satisfied with the news, and the subject was the whole topic of conversation in all circles. But in the afternoon another telegram was received bringing news to the contrary, and then what a change took place! The scenes were almost indescribable. The Spaniards cried out against the American Government, and threatened openly in the streets American citizens. They opened up the old question, stating that they would make Cuba an African State before they would surrender; and to accomplish this they would arm the negroes. But in the midst of all this confusion, and hasty plans decided upon, you may rest assured that if the United States would send a body of 20,000 or 30,000 troops, with the help the Cubans would give, it would be a very easy thing for them to take possession of the country with but little loss."

THE CUBAN MASS-MEETING.

Last night the General Committee, having in charge the arrangements for the mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, to be held to-morrow evening to discuss the Spanish barbarities in Cuba, met last evening at the Hoffman House to make final arrangements. Mr. Elwood Thorne presided. Mr. Daniel Stokes, Chairman of the Memorial Committee, read the following memorial, which was adopted, and will be presented at the mass-meeting for adoption:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned memorialists, residents of the City of New-York and vicinity, respectfully show that for more than five years there has existed a revolution in the Island of Cuba, caused, as your memorialists believe, by the efforts of the native-born population to throw off their allegiance to Spain. We further respectfully represent that while acknowledging the right of the Spanish Government and people to retain their possessions in Cuba, we claim that they are bound by the laws of humanity and civilization to conduct their measures of repression in accordance with the laws recognized by all civilized nations. From information received, we believe that the greatest possible atrocities are frequently practiced. Men, women, and children are indiscriminately murdered by the representatives of the Spanish Government, even after resistance has ceased. During the past few years nearly 3,000 political prisoners have been shot or otherwise executed, many of them without any form of trial. Nearly 5,000 prisoners have been taken, whose fate, probably worse than death, is unknown save to their captors. Worse still, over 300 women and children have been driven to the woods without food or shelter, the inhabitants forbidden to communicate with or assist them under the penalty of death. Nay, more; they have been hunted, torn, and mutilated by bloodhounds, and sacrificed to the lust of a cruel and unrestrained soldiery acting in the name of the Government. We respectfully represent that we feel these acts to be a stigma and a disgrace to our common humanity, and that it is our duty to use all lawful means in our power to put a stop to these horrors. We therefore pray your honorable body to speedily adopt such measures as will in future tend to prevent the recurrence of these cruel and inhuman acts.

Charles T. McClanaghan said it would be very advisable for the committee to prepare some resolutions to present at the meeting. He believed the people who would attend would be disappointed if that was not done. He submitted the following resolution to the meeting for approval, in order that it might be presented to the mass meeting for adoption along with the memorial:

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York and its vicinity, in mass-meeting here assembled, most earnestly pray that the Senate and House of Representatives will immediately grant belligerent rights to the people in the present contest in Cuba for independence against oppression, and the holding in bondage by Spain of a people of different color and race.

The resolution was approved of by the committee.

The Secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported that several prominent gentlemen had been invited to speak, but as yet only a few of them had replied to the invitations. A telegram was received from Gov. Dix stating that an answer to the invitation sent to him was on its way to New-York.

It was stated that the German-American organization would not participate in the meeting; that it was the intention to hold exclusively a German meeting early next week.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE NIOBE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the letter of "An American Citizen," published in your paper of this day's date, the name of the Captain of the British man-of-war Niobe is Sir L. Lorraine. This is the second time within the past three months that the Niobe has, in the cause of humanity, protected the American flag, the former case being in Central America, where the commander obtained the release of all foreign residents, principally American, who had been imprisoned and plundered. In this case the town had to be bombarded for two hours before the required redress was given. I regret that I cannot recall the name of the town, but no doubt you will easily find it on referring to your file of news from Central America.

AN OBSERVER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1873.

RAID ON ILLICIT DISTILLERS.

SEIZURE AND DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE ESTABLISHMENT IN TENNESSEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Supervisor Cobb sends to the Internal Revenue Office the report of a successful raid made by Deputy Collector Marshall, of the Fifth Tennessee District, on the 3d inst., against one of the largest and best arranged illicit distilleries that has yet been found in Supervisor Cobb's district. The stills, worms and tubs were all new. The distillery was situated in Sumner County, at a place called Spout Springs, and owned by three men named Cloy Bloodworth, D. Bloodworth, and Col. Eidson. The deputy had with him eight officers, including guides. The raiding party started from Nashville after dark, and reached the dwelling-house of the distillers at 4 A. M. next day, but found no one in the house. They arrived at the distillery one hour later, but their approach was made known by the barking of hounds. The officers surrounded the distillery as well as they could in the darkness. One man made his escape, two shots being fired at him, but without effect. The officers destroyed fifty-six new mash-tubs, 8,000 gallons of beer, six barrels of low wines, and forty bushels of meal. They seized three new copper stills, three sets of copper worms, and three still caps. The raiding party on their return were attacked with stones by the females of the house of the distillers, but received no injury. The proceeds of the sale of the captured property will more than pay the cost of the raid. Warrants will be issued for the arrest of the distillers.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Shea's foundry, in Toronto, Ont., with the machinery, was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is about $15,000.

The barn of Mayor Hart, in New-Britain, Conn., was burned Tuesday night. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in Springfield, Ohio, Friday night, destroyed the Depot Flour Mills, together with grain sheds, &c. The loss is $45,000; the insurance about $10,000, all in Eastern companies.

A fire at Springfield, Ohio, on Tuesday night destroyed E. B. Hollenzeller's planing mill; loss, $60,000; insurance $15,000, in sums of about $2,000 each, in the Farmers' Ohio, of Dayton; Farmers' and Mechanics', of Hamilton, Ohio; Franklin, of Wheeling, Va.; Old Dominion, of Richmond, Va., and in one or two other companies. The residence of Bishop Morris, adjoining, was damaged $1,000. The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin. W. S. Edsall's warehouse at Fort Wayne, Ind., was burned yesterday morning, with a large amount of flour and lard; loss, $16,000. This fire is also supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Twenty-four of the regular Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on Senatorial matters at Sacramento last night, but accomplished nothing. Booth's friends say that he is gaining strength daily, and that the opposition cannot find an available candidate to run against him.

EXPLOSION IN A PALACE CAR.

DENVER, Colorado, Dec. 10.—The hot water heater in the Pullman palace car Dexter exploded about 7 o'clock this morning while standing on the Kansas Pacific track, near the depot. The car was badly shattered. One end was blown out and the fragments carried 2,000 feet. It is supposed the cause of the disaster was the water freezing in the pipes. The car was unoccupied, and no one was injured.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Owing to a mistake the wrong tickets were published in THE TIMES of yesterday as elected in the Sixth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. The tickets actually elected were as follows:

Sixth Assembly District.—President, Michael Smith; First Vice President, Robert Moore; Second Vice President, William C. Cole; Secretary, James O. Ellery; Treasurer, Michael Murphy; Delegates to Central Committee, Henry A. Smith, Patrick Clark, Eneas Elliott, Frederick Sinzer, Abram Tichner; Sergeant at Arms, James Cunningham; Inspectors of Election, John Simpson, Patrick F. Carroll.

Twenty-first Assembly District.—President, William Haw, Jr.; First Vice President, Simon Seward; Second Vice President, Lyman Westover; Secretary, Benjamin Page; Treasurer, James M. Thomson; Inspectors of Election, James O. Roper; John A. Eagleson; Delegates to Central Committee, Benjamin C. Wandell, Henry C. Robinson, Hiram S. Williams, Edward De Lacey, Isaac T. Reeve, Isaac N. Martin, Nelson Crawford, Clarence Heidelberg, Benjamin H. Munson, Samuel Wallace, Joseph M. McDonald; Sergeant at Arms, Robert H. Campbell.

WASHINGTON.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

Augustus Putnam, Collector of Customs for the District of Middletown, Conn.; A. J. Smith, Surveyor General of Montana Territory; Jacob Rech, Pension Agent at Dubuque, Iowa; Wm. M. Stafford, Receiver of Public Moneys at Elko, Nev.; James Lyons, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia; James H. Howe, United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, vice Miller, retired; Edward S. Marcellus, United States Marshal for California; Walter Van Dyke, United States Attorney for California.

Postmasters—Samuel S. Sargent, at Methuen, Mass.; Wm. H. Maxwell, at Saugerties, N. Y.; John K. Loring, at Waterloo, N. Y.; A. S. McDaniel, at Hannibal, Mo.; Samuel S. Fuller, at Traverse City, Mich.; Lyman S. Gilkey, at Rockport, Ind.; John R. Hotaling, at Rockville, Ill.; Cyrus T. Prouty, at Carlinsville, Ill.; Wm. K. Hayes, at Parsons, Kansas; L. J. Sarlock, at Water Valley, Miss.

A large number of army appointments of Second Lieutenants, made during the recess, were also transmitted to the Senate.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Minister to Russia; James Meredith Read, Jr., of New-York, late Consul General at Paris, to be Minister Resident to Greece; Egbert C. Sammis, of Florida, Consul at Stuttgart; Jos. S. Moore, of Mississippi, Consul at Trinidad de Cuba; John M. Wilson, of Ohio, Consul at Bremen; Alfred A. Freeman, of Tennessee, Consul at Prague; Durham W. Stevens, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Legation at Japan, vice Egbert De Long Berry suspended; A. A. Garquido, Interpreter to the United States Legation at Constantinople.

Collectors of Customs—Frank N. Wicker, at Key West, Fla.; John R. Scott, at St. John's, Fla.; Henry G. Worthington, at Charleston, S. C.; Charles Gilpin, to be Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore, vice Eddington Fulton, term expired.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—John Brooker, Second District, Arkansas; Thomas Powers, Second District, North Carolina; Eugene W. Ferriss, First District, South Carolina; Levi T. Hull, Second District, Michigan; Michael C. McNamara, First District, North Carolina.

Naval—Wm. N. Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, vice A. Ludlow, resigned; Adam A. McAllister, Chaplain; Joseph Beale, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, vice J. C. Palmer, retired; Howard Wells, Assistant Surgeon; Assistant Paymaster Robert R. Paulding to be Past Assistant.

Surveyors—Gen. Silas Reed, for Wyoming Territory; Nathan Kimball, Surveyor General of Utah; Dana E. King, Minnesota; Mm. McMichen, Washington Territory; Silas Garter, to be Register at Lincoln, Neb.

Postmasters—J. Glass McPheeters, Bloomington, Ind.; Peter Platter, Seymour, Ind.; James M. Watts, Delphi, Ind.; Geo. H. Dunn, Greenburg, Ind.; Robert L. West, Wichita, Kan.; Wm. Tracy, Flint, Mich.; Wm. W. Kenyon, Howell, Mich.; Edw. J. Southworth, Hudson, Mich.; Geo. W. Matthews, Pawpaw, Mich.; Alex. S. Richardson, Chester, S. C.; Daniel C. Hitt, Urbana, Ohio; Mrs. Lavania Adair, Portsmouth, Ohio; M. J. Wright, Vallejo, Cal.; R. A. Temple, Santa Rosa, Cal.; M. L. Demott, Lexington, Mo.; Wm. Ward, Newark, N. J.; Wm. R. Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.; Thomas Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; Edw. C. Negley, Pittsburg, Penn.; Henry L. Boies, Sycamore, Ill.; Mrs. Clara L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. Rachael Tritt, Farmer City, Ill.; Lucius Whitney, Morris, Ill.; Christian Y. Long, Carthage, Ill.; Emory Gregg, Fairburg, Ill.; R. P. McKnight, Verden, Ill.; Cadet Taylor, Winona, Ill.; John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; Eliza Jane Graves, Onaga, Ill.; Benjamin P. Crocker, Cambridge, N. Y.; Charles H. Cronkhate, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Charles R. Talbot, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wm. H. Mann, Gilman, Ill.; Joseph S. Barnes, Mason City, Ill.; Hugh McKinney, Arcola, Ill.; Wm. E. Smith, Woodstock, Ill.; James Y. Cory, Waukegan, Ill.; L. A. Hamlin, Owassi, Mich.; James R. Angel, Union Springs, N. Y.; John Mahin, Muscatine, Iowa; Dan'l Fitchthorn, Waverly, Iowa; Jno. A. Bills, Vinton, Iowa; O. H. Pattie, Warren, Va.; N. M. Page, Fort Dodge, Iowa; Geo. B. Roberts, Rochester, N. H.; Jno. W. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.; Chas. R. Bristol, Ansonia, Conn.; Bartlett Bent, Middletown, Conn.; Mrs. Harriet A. Poland, North Brookfield, Mass.; Mrs. Martha M. Mahan, Elkton, Md.; Mrs. S. S. Ferral, Covington, Ky.; Wm. A. Price, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Chas. P. Wheeler, Eufaula, Ala.; Edw. B. Heald, Harroldsburg, Ky.; Mrs. Lucy M. Porter, Louisville, Ky.; Gideon Leisenring, Charlestown, West Va.; M. H. Brooks, Huntington, West Va.; John Littell, Piedmont, West Va.; Miss N. M. Deukgrane, Monroe, La.; Herman G. Lafcole, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of James Lyons for Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia in place of H. H. Wells, Jr., resigned.

NOMINATIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The Senate Commitee on Foreign Relations to-day reported favorably on the nomination of John A. Bingham to be Minister to Japan, but, objection having been made, no action was taken on the report. The opinion of a prominent member of the committee is that Bingham will be confirmed. The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day had an extended discussion on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, but came to no conclusion. A motion was to-day made in the Senate executive session to reconsider the vote by which A. R. Shepherd was confirmed as Governor of the District of Columbia.

TERRITORIAL INTERESTS.

The Territorial Delegates held a meeting this morning, and organized as a committee to look after the special interests of the Territories. Mr. McCormick of Arizona, was chosen Chairman, and sub-committees were appointed, to whom were referred various bills.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE LOUISIANA DELEGATION OF COLORED MEN.

The Louisiana delegation to the National Civil Rights Convention, in session here, accompanied by Senator West, called on the President to-day for the purpose of paying their respects. Senator West, in introducing the delegation to the President, said it embraced many of the most intelligent working Republicans of Louisiana. Col. James Lewis addressed the President on behalf of the delegation, thanking him for the care and protection the colored people of Louisiana had received from him since the commencement of his Presidential term. To this address the President replied that he was glad to meet the delegation. He would always endeavor to secure for the colored man all the rights which should accompany his enfranchisement. Certain rights were still withheld, but he hoped that ere long they would find themselves in the full possession of all the legal privileges which belong to freemen. He did not know what Congress would do in the matter, but he thought it likely that body would at its present session pass some civil rights bill; and that if such a bill is defeated it will probably be because some extreme measure will be urged by a person claiming to be a particular friend of the colored man. After a general hand-shaking the delegation took their leave.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE CASE.

An order has been passed by Judge Humphreys, sitting in Admiralty, in the case remanded from the United States Supreme Court, of Admiral D. G. Farragut against the ship Metropolis and other vessels, (Mississippi prize cases,) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cover within the jurisdiction of the court the prize-money involved, $603,520, the appeal of the Government having been dismissed.

THE CASE OF EDWARD LANGE.

In the matter of Edward Lange, of the Lange New-York Printing-house, who was recently convicted in that City of misappropriating less than $25 worth of mail-bags, Mr. Arnoux, of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, of New-York, to-day applied to Judge Ward Hunt, of the Supreme Court, for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that Lange was illegally sentenced by Judge Benedict to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $200, and that afterward, discovering his mistake, the Judge vacated this sentence and illegally resentenced Lange to a year's imprisonment, after he had been imprisoned and paid his fine on the first sentence.

Assistant District Attorney Purdy opposed the motion on behalf of the United States. Decision reserved.

THE CIGAR-PACKERS.

At the call of the Cigar-Packer's Union of this City and vicinity, a general meeting of cigar-packers was held at the hall corner of Broome and Eldridge streets last evening, to effect a reorganization and consolidation of the union, with a view of effectually resisting in the future all attempts on the part of the employers to reduce the rate of wages. It was stated that the employers, taking advantage of the financial crisis, have reduced wages already from 20 to 25 per cent. It was, therefore, resolved to induce all non-society men to join the organization by remitting the initiation fee for a period of two months hence, in order to create a compact organization, embracing all packers employed in this City and vicinity, in order to be enabled to enforce a demand for a restoration of the old rate of wages, and if necessary resort to a strike. The union numbers about 400 members, who have elected the following officers: President, Em. Gatterdam; Treasurer, Th. Steinbuehler; Secretaries, F. Hammert and L. Eisner; Finance Secretary, F. Maschmeier; Controller, Theo. Fordem.

MEMORIAL TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Last evening a memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue, by the Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Among those present on the occasion besides the personal friends and relatives of the deceased Admiral, were Gen. Hancock and staff, with the officers of the Third United States Artillery, a large deputation of the Loyal Legion, Vice Admiral Rowan, Commodore Eagle, and Brig. Gen. Sharpe.

After the "Hymn of Peace" had been sung, Rev. Dr. Montgomery offered a prayer and Major Gen. Franklin, Commander of the Order of the Loyal Legion, then caused the tablet to be unveiled, and presented it to the church. Gen. Franklin afterward delivered a brief eulogy on the character of the Admiral.

Dr. Montgomery accepted the custody of the tablet on behalf of the church, called attention to its beautiful design and exquisite workmanship, and recalled the fact that in this church Farragut was accustomed to worship. Dr. Montgomery also paid a high tribute to the late Admiral's high courage, which was combined, he said, with extreme simplicity and gentleness of disposition.

This concluded the ceremonies, after which the members of the Legion and invited guests adjourned to the St. James Hotel to partake of a banquet.

The tablet, which is the work of Mr. Launt Thompson, is of simple, chaste, and elegant design. It consists of a slab of polished black stone, on which is imposed a cross of gray marble, bearing a medallion portrait of the Admiral. Beneath juts out the beak of a ship, and below this are a sword and palm-branch crossed. A brief inscription states to whom and by whom the tablet was erected. It has been placed on the right hand side of the chancel.

THE WEST INDIES.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST BAEZ IN SAN DOMINGO.

PUERTO PLATA, Nov. 26.—The city pronounced against Baez yesterday. The revolutionists issued manifesto declaring their reasons for pronouncing against him, alleging that he wishes to impose upon them his re-election, or the election of his brother, Damian, to the Presidency. He is charged with acts of tyranny, misuse of public funds, and the unconstitutional alienation of Samana to an American Company. Gen. Gonzales has been elected Governor of Puerto Plata. Gen. Caceres and other leaders of the revolutionary troops have gone to Santiago to gain the place for the revolutionists. It is considered that a majority of the people are already against Baez.

HEAVY WEATHER AND EARTHQUAKES AT ST. THOMAS.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 5.—Heavy north-easters have been prevailing here for the past five days.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt here yesterday morning.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FATAL DUEL IN PARIS.

The Paris *Gaulois*, of Nov. 28, prints the following details of the duel between Prince Soutzo and M. Ghika, and its consequences:

"The victim of this encounter was M. Nicolas J. Ghika, the youngest son of Gen. John Ghika, who died in 1857. The unfortunate young man, whose mother died at his birth, would have been twenty-four on the 6th of next month. He has three brothers, of whom Grégoire and Emile served France in the war of 1870-71, and the fourth, Alexander Ghika, is in the diplomatic service, and was for a while attaché at the Roumanian Legation at Paris."

The duel originated in delicate family circumstances, on which the *Gaulois* prefers not to dwell.

"On Sunday afternoon, M. Ghika, as he was leaving his house, was violently assaulted by Prince Soutzo, who had been waiting at his door in a hired carriage. After striking his adversary repeatedly both with his fists and with a cane, Prince Soutzo re-entered the vehicle, and was at once driven away at a rapid rate. In the course of the same day Prince Soutzo wrote to inform M. Ghika that he was prepared to afford him satisfaction, and named as his seconds two officers of the Roumanian Army—Capt. Boule Nicolaidy, of the Engineers, and Capt. Geo. Mavromichaelis. M. Ghika thereupon confided his interests to two of his cousins—M. Edmond de Cortazzi and M. Grégoire Ghika. These young men, who are only twenty-two years of age, entered into the affair like experienced duelists. After having vainly endeavored to dissuade their relative from fighting with pistols, knowing as they did the skill of his adversary with that weapon, they made minute arrangements with the seconds of Prince Soutzo for the combat, the conditions being that the meeting should take place at Fontainebleau, the weapon being the pistol, and the distance twenty paces. In case the first exchange of shots should lead to no result, it was stipulated that the shots should be repeated under the same conditions.

The duel took place, as is already known, on the 25th November, at the cross-roads at Belle-Croix. Prince Soutzo arrived at Fontainebleau with his seconds on the preceding evening, and M. Ghika joined them by an early train in the morning. He was accompanied by his two witnesses, and also by M. Valta, a hospital surgeon, and a pupil of Dr. Guyot.

The combatants met at the cross-roads at 9 o'clock, and the preliminaries were promptly arranged. At the words, 'Gentlemen, are you ready? One, two, three,' both fired simultaneously, and M. Ghika fell to the ground mortally wounded, his opponent not having been hit. The ball had entered the right hip of the unfortunate young man, and, passing through the peritoneum, had lodged in the left hip.

Immediately on seeing M. Ghika fall, Prince Soutzo and his seconds lost no time in quitting the ground. At the same moment a Lieutenant of artillery was passing on horseback, and M. Grégoire Ghika begged him to gallop to the carriages that were waiting some distance off, in order that they might remove the wounded man.

It was found necessary to take the by-path of the forest to avoid the jolting of the main road, as the unhappy man was suffering terribly. Twenty times they were forced to stop during the dreary journey to endeavor to alleviate the pain of the wound. At last they reached the Hôtel de France et D'Angleterre, whence a message was instantly dispatched for Dr. Guyot. In the meanwhile the assistance of a military surgeon and that of a local medical man was secured. Their efforts were, however, in vain, and M. Ghika died, twenty-three hours after having been wounded, in the arms of his two friends, who had never quitted him for a second. Up to the last he was quite conscious.

An investigation into the affair was immediately instituted by the Procureur of the Republic at Fontainebleau, with the aid of the Juge d'Instruction and the Commissary of Police. The case of pistols brought by the seconds of the deceased were taken possession of by the authorities, and M. Edmond de Cortazzi and M. Grégoire Ghika were both interrogated, but not on oath. These gentlemen were subsequently allowed to depart on parole. The other witnesses examined were the artillery officer, the coach-drivers, and the people of the hotel. Warrants for the arrest of Prince Soutzo and his seconds were issued; but it is believed that they have quitted French territory, as no traces have been discovered of their whereabouts.

The funeral took place on Friday morning, when several friends and compatriots of M. Ghika arrived to take part in the mournful ceremony. At the foot of the coffin was seen M. Ubicini, the professor, friend, and second father to the four brothers Ghika. The old man was sobbing as if his heart would break.

At 2 o'clock a hearse—a veritable country hearse—drawn by two robust horses, entered the yard of the hotel, and shortly before 3 o'clock the procession was formed. The cords of the pall were held by M. Ubicini, Edmond De Cortazzi, Grégoire Ghika, and his youngest brother.

M. Ghika, who was only twenty-three years of age, was really more like a child than a man. His nature was essentially sweet and feminine, and all his friends agree in saying that his was not a disposition that was likely to provoke a quarrel with any one.

At the cemetery a priest blessed the mortal remains of the poor boy, and they were deposited in a temporary grave, where they will remain until they are removed by his friends to Wallachia.

It was subsequently reported that warrants for the arrest of M. Edmond De Cortazzi and Grégoire Ghika had also been issued."

GALLAUDET MEMORIAL FESTIVAL.

The Gallaudet Memorial Festival, under the auspices of the Manhattan Deaf Mute Literary Association, at Central Park Garden, last evening, was a very pleasant and successful affair. Several hundred ladies and gentlemen were in attendance. The deaf mutes were addressed in the early part of the evening by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's Church, and by Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, Principal of the Institution for Deaf Mutes on Washington Heights. Yesterday being the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, LL. D., founder of the first institution for deaf mutes in the United States, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's address was devoted to giving his audience a brief history of the life and services of his distinguished father, which was much appreciated. The addresses over, about 10 o'clock dancing began, the Ninth Regiment Band furnishing music for the occasion. The festivities did not close until an early hour this morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF BRUSSELS.

The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels, Capt. Robt. Leitch, arrived at her dock yesterday morning. She left Queenstown at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., and arrived at Sandy Hook at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 9th, thus making one of the quickest trips ever made in the month of December, averaging about 335 miles a day. The weather was moderately fair during the entire voyage. She brought 65 cabin and 250 steerage passengers, but very little freight. On the 5th inst., latitude 46° 20', longitude 43° 50', she passed a derelict bark, the Elizabeth Cann, of Belfast, water-logged and abandoned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DRINKING DENS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to thank you personally for your article upon "Drinking Dens," in to-day's issue. The Board of Excise need all the stiffening which public opinion, expressed through your influential journal, can give them. Official backbone is proverbially weak, and nowhere weaker than in dealing with liquor-sellers. Only last Sunday I had to invoke the aid of the Police to put down a disturbance caused by half a dozen drunken youths whom a liquor-seller had enticed into his den, and, after making them beastly drunk, turned out into the street, and the Board of Excise allowed this place to be opened in spite of the protest of all the respectable citizens of the neighborhood, and in the face of sworn evidence of the bad character of the keeper.

CLERGYMAN OF THE TWELFTH WARD.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873.

STREET PAVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, "J. S. S.," forgets one terrible objection to the Belgian pavement—its slipperiness, which increases with its age, as it polishes by use. I suspect that if he had driven a pair of horses the whole length of Fifth avenue, from the Park to Washington square, as often as I did some years ago, he would have modified his panegyric, especially when the horses were a little tired. As to equestrians, the Belgian is to them literally a trap of the most dangerous kind; they sometimes have fearful falls on it. No! if we must have stone pavements in our cities, (which I am not yet prepared to admit,) let us have sand-stone, which "yields to the friction of wheels," and does not polish. That pavement which lasts the longest is not necessarily the best, any more than that government which lasts the longest, although durability is of course a desideratum for both pavements and governments; but the cruel point of the Belgian is, that the longer it lasts the worse—that is, the more slippery—it grows. About ten years ago the "Cruelty to Animals" Society unanimously condemned it on that account.

CARL BENSON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

At length the financial crisis is passed, business matters have again assumed their wonted activity, and the coming festival season promises to be attended, not only with all its pleasing and interesting episodes of good feeling and fraternal love, but also with all its time-honored splendor and attractiveness. The large number of our citizens who are possessed of material wealth no longer cling to their money as if it was the last they ever expected to become possessed of, but are now ready to expend and invest it as heretofore. The topic of "hard times" is no longer the prevailing one; all are preparing for the holidays, and, at the palatial emporiums of retail trade, thousands are already selecting souvenirs of affection and veneration. Among the establishments honored with the largest gatherings of the people, is that always popular and favored one of Messrs. Union Adams & Co., which, for the last quarter of a century, in the same location—No. 637 Broadway—has ably maintained its exalted reputation of being the leading house of its calling, not only in this, but in all other portions of the civilized world. There is no question of the fact when it is asserted that everything choice, novel, and fashionable, or long established as a standard product, in the lines of gentlemen's and ladies' furnishing and fancy goods, let it come from whatever part of the world, can always be found at this house, if anywhere in the country, and always in full assortment. Such an enviable position can only be maintained by having competent agents in all the principal cities of Europe; a course sustained by this house for a long series of years, the organization having been effected by the senior partner, who went abroad expressly for this purpose. Yielding to the exigencies of the times, Messrs. Union Adams & Co. have made a startling reduction in their prices; thus their magnificent and extensive stock would decrease rapidly were it not for the large invoices arriving daily, which keep the supply about equal to the immense sales. The assortment is now more than usually full in Scotch, Cartwright, and Warner's, and other varieties of wool and worsted underwear, hosiery, gloves, handkerchiefs, shirts, collars, cuffs, suspenders, &c. Also the most elegant and desirable varieties of choice neckwear, as well as rich and chaste collections of leather goods, umbrellas, and toileting of various kinds. Also superb and artistically fabricated robes, jackets, Roman breakfast shawls, and magnificent articles of various descriptions, especially desirable as holiday and wedding presents, from which large selections are being made at this time. Some of these robes de chambre are more than usually rich and tasteful in fabric, trimming, and finish, especially inviting to persons of refinement and discrimination, a few of the most expensive having been pronounced by competent judges to be the most fascinating and beautiful of any like goods yet exhibited in this market. Make a note of it; be sure to put the name and address on your list, as follows: Union Adams & Co., No. 637 Broadway, third door below Bleecker street, New-York City.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast—Chocolat Menier for Luncheon.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners.—*Advertisement.*

The Tender Skin of Infants.

Mothers, if you knew the worth of BURNETT'S KALLISTON, you would never be without it.—*Advertisement.*

The filthy and infectious "Sponge Pad" and pitiless iron "Finger Pad" Trusses have yielded to the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway. Easy, and never displaced.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

Sherries,	**Pale, Gold, and Brown.**
CHAMPAGNES,	"Ay" and the best esteemed brands.
RHINE,	From fair to choicest selections.
BORDEAUX,	Good table and grand vintages.
LIQUEURS,	Wynand Fockink's Amsterdam.
LIQUEUR WINES	Rare and delicious.
COGNACS,	In wood and glass.
CHEESE,	Royal Stilton, Victoria Cheddar, Roquefort and Edam.
BISCUITS,	Middlemass, Alberts, Waters, Argyll, &c.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union square.

It Works to Perfection.

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother, and health to the child.

It is Impossible to Ignore these Terrible nameless diseases that annually sweep so many hapless victims into the grave. We are compelled to recognize them, and it is the Good Samaritan's duty to try and cure them. HELMBOLD'S BUCHU stands unrivaled for all such diseases. Get the genuine, which has proprietor's private proprietary stamp. Beware of counterfeits. For sale by all druggists.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy; if neglected often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

Gents' Seal Caps,
Mufflers, Gloves, and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Furs.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Save Your Gas Bills.—Ask your grocer for CHARD & HOWES' SILVER SPRING OIL. Brilliant and safe. No. 134 Maiden lane.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—DAVOL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., JOHN J. WILLIAMS and LUCY E. DAVOL, daughter of John Davol, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., EDWARD ADAMS, of Brooklyn, Eastern District.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ADAMS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873, at the residence of his grandparents, New Lots, Long Island, SAMUEL G., Jr., only child of Samuel G. and Emma A. Adams, aged 3 years and 23 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CAMERON.—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY CAMERON, aged 71 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 12th inst., from the residence of her son, Adam S. Cameron, No. 214 East 18th st., New-York. Services will be held at 9:45 o'clock. A funeral train will leave the Grand Central Depot for Woodlawn Cemetery at 12 o'clock.

CAVANAGH.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, JANE ANN, wife of Nathaniel Cavanagh, aged 68 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 389 South 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DIXON.—On Sunday, 7th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE DIXON, widow of the late Thomas P. Dixon, of Stamford.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Friday, the 12th instant, at 2:30 P. M. Trains leave Forty-second Street Depot at 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GOODHUE.—At Brattleboro, Vt., on Friday morning, Dec. 5, LAURA BARNARD, wife of Wells Goodhue, aged 65 years.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, LAURA HOWELL, wife of John F. S. Gray, M. D.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Hall's church, 5th av. and 19th st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOHE.—At Tremont, on Sunday evening, 7th inst., CHARLES F. A. HOHE, aged 77 years and 10 months.
His funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth sts., New-York, on Thursday forenoon, at 10:30 o'clock. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, Long Island, for interment.

MEAD.—In Newark, N. J., 10th inst., at the residence of her son, States O. Mead, Mrs. ELIZA, widow of the late Benjamin Mead, aged 87 years.
Funeral services will be held Friday, the 12th, at No. 81 Parkhurst st., at 2 P. M.

PAGE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873, ZOE V. D. B., eldest daughter of J. Augustus and Mary R. Page, aged 3 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, corner 45th st. and 5th av., Thursday, at 11 o'clock.
☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

PHINNEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1873, ALICE PHINNEY, widow of Sturges Phinney, M. D., in the 77th year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, in Poughkeepsie, on Friday 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

ROCK.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 10, VIRGINIA L. CRONEY, wife of Matthew Rock, aged 29 years, 13 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STARK.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 10, ALEXANDER C. STARK.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Saturday, Dec. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—Died Nov. 27, at Holmleigh, Birkdale Park, England, ANDREW TAYLOR, late of Liverpool, aged 80 years.

TUPENING.—At Yonkers, Dec. 9, Miss ALMIRA TUPENING, aged 45 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Burial at Fort Ewen.
☞ Kingston papers please copy.

UNDERHILL.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 7, at his residence, No. 45 East 20th st., ALFRED UNDERHILL, M. D., in the 65th year of his age.
Relatives and friends, members of the Academy of Medicine, and the Medical Society of the County and City of New-York, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family vault, Trinity Cemetery.
The members of the New-York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Society of the County of New-York, and the Medical Library and Journal Association, are requested to meet at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 10:45 A. M., to attend the funeral of their late officer and member, ALFRED UNDERHILL, M. D. By order.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D.
JOHN C. PETERS, M. D., President.

VAN NEST.—On the 10th inst., of pneumonia, CATHARINE VAN NEST, daughter of the late Abraham Van Nest.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARD.—On Monday, 8th inst., RICHARD RAY WARD, aged 78 years and 21 days.
His relatives and friends and the friends of his nephews, William G., Charles H., and John Ward, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 3 Bond st., on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M.

WESSON.—In the City of Mexico, on the 21st ult., CHARLES H. WESSON, son of the late David Wesson, of Brooklyn.
Funeral services on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Grace Church, corner of Hicks st. and Grace Court, Brooklyn.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, Dec. 8, of scarlet fever, ALBERT W., son of Nelson Wright, of Newark, N. J.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, Woodside, Newark, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train by Erie Railroad leaves Chambers st. at 11:30 A. M.

Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine are requested to assemble in the lecture-room of St. Mark's Church, corner 2d av. and 10th st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 10 A. M., preparatory to attending the funeral of their late Vice President, WILLIAM C. ROBERTS, M. D.
AUSTIN FLINT, M. D., President.
W. T. WHITE, M. D., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH, BUY A LADD PATENT STIFFENED GOLD WATCH CASE,

Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden lane, New-York.

DR. S. N. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—THE SIXTY-EIGHTH annual meeting of the NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY will be held at DELMONICO'S, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, for the election of a board of officers for the ensuing year, and transaction of other business. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, and to PROPOSE CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary, No. 80 Wall st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe ending SATURDAY, Dec. 13, will close at this office on TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 9 A. M. and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BARTLETT'S BOULEVARD LAMPS, AND TORCH AND KEY, for lighting all street lamps; adopted and in constant use throughout the City of New-York and other cities. May be had at No. 569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New-York.

I WILL SELL AT VERY LOW FIGURES, on easy terms, a fine country place at Franklin, N. J.; plot 125x900; house has ten rooms and bath, hot and cold water; also barn 18x24, both new; located five minutes' walk from depot, and forty-four minutes from New-York. Apply to owner, GEO. S. PORTER, No. 209 Broadway. No agents.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 189 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows: [illegible]

The export clearances from this port to foreign ports, as reported at the Produce Exchange, [illegible]

[illegible]

COTTON—Has been quoted ¼c. ⅌ lb. higher, with a [illegible] demand reported for early delivery. Sales, 1,645 bales, including 330 bales to shippers, 1,241 bales to spinners, and 74 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a fair business has been reported, with prices quoted 1-16c.@3-16c. ⅌ lb. higher, closing steady. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active. [illegible]

[illegible]

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately sought after since our last, with a moderate inquiry noted. [illegible]

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 500 bales were made at 1 15-16c., currency, ⅌ lb.; market otherwise quiet. [illegible]

HIDES—Have been in good demand and held with confidence; sales, 1,400 Central American, 3,400 Matamoras, 800 Dry Texas, 1,000 Wet-salted do., and 900 City Slaughter, on private terms, and 200 Wet-salted Matamoras at 12½c. ⅌ lb.

HOPS—Have been very moderately dealt in within the previous range.

LEATHER—Trade has been rather more active, yet the dealings have been mostly to meet urgent wants; prices have been quoted about as before.

MOLASSES—Has been in good demand and held with firmness; sales, 650 hhds. Clayed and Muscovado at 19c.@23c., mainly at 19c.@20c., and 634 bbls. New-Orleans at 60c.@62c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Cuba Clayed, 17c.@20c.; Muscovado Refining, 17c.@21c.; do. Grocery, 25c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@55c.; English Islands, 30c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 64c.@69c. for new.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been very quiet, and rather less firm, with strained to good strained quoted at $2 60@2 65; sales, 525 bbls. strained, small pkgs., at $2 72½; 200 bbls. extra and pale at $3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar dull at former rates....Spirits Turpentine held more confidently, but inactive, and quoted at 40½c.@41c.; sales, 20 bbls. at 41c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, with bulk lots quoted at [illegible]. Refined in moderate demand, with early deliveries quoted at 14c., and January at 14⅛c. And at Philadelphia, early deliveries at 13½c. Sales at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. high test, December option, at 13¼c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 19c.@20c.; sales, 5,000 cases on private terms....Naphtha nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for early delivery, with only a light jobbing business reported, on the basis of $15 for new Western Mess; $14 50 for uninspected Prime Mess, and $12 50 for do. Extra Prime. For forward delivery a moderately active business has been reported, the market closing more firmly; sales, 2,500 bbls. Western Mess, February options, at $16@$16 05, and 3,000 bbls. do., March, at $15 95@$16 25, closing with $16 bid....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7c., showing rather more firmness....Cut-meats quiet, with sales reported of 20,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 10 lbs., at 9c.@9⅛c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 11 to 12 lbs., at 10c.; 500 Pickled Hams, 12 lbs., at 9¾c....Bacon has been offered more freely and quoted easier in price. At the modified figures the dealings have been comparatively liberal. Sales for early delivery, 1,500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, from dock, at 7¼c., with Long Clear quoted at 7 3-16c.@7¼c., and Short Clear at 7½c. And for forward delivery, 3,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December options, at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 1,500 bxs. do. and do., December and January, at 7¼c., and 2,500 bxs. do. and do., February, at 7⅝c.@7 11-16c., closing at 7⅝c.@7¾c. And for Chicago delivery, 100 bxs. Cumberland at 6⅝c....Lard has been purchased quite freely, but at somewhat lower prices, closing with more firmness; sales, 600 tcs. Western, steam, at 8⅛c.; 50 tcs. do. Kettle at 8 [illegible]; 150 tcs. choice City Steam at 8¼c., quoted at the close at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 7½c. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, December options, at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; 500 tcs. do., January at 8⅜c.; 3,000 tcs. do., February, at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 8 15-16c.@9c., closing with December options quoted at 8⅛c.; January at 8¼c.@8 7-16c.; February at 8⅝c.@8 13-16c., and March at 8 15-16c....Beef firm and in good request; 250 bbls. sold....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. strictly prime sold at $24 50 ⅌ bbl.; market stronger....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.

SPICES—Have been in moderate request on the basis of previous quotations.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull and weaker in price, with more liberal offerings noted at our revised quotations, the market favoring buyers at the close. Sales have been reported of only 57 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅝c.; 39 hhds. very inferior Refining stock at 4c.@5c., and 3,400 bags Pernambuco (late yesterday) at 7¼c. ⅌ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining Cuba, 7⅞c.@7½c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 6⅞c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Hard quoted at 10⅞c.; A's at 9⅞c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8⅝c.@9⅝c., showing a further slight decline.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand, with Deer quoted thus: Honduras, 55c.; Vera Cruz, 55c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; do. not trimmed, 57½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 60c.; Puerto Cabello, 60c., currency, ⅌ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.; Matamoras, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 44c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.; Payta, 45c.; Curacoa, 48c.; Cape, 30c.@35c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.; Patna, 30c.@35c., currency, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in active request and quoted a shade higher; sales, 315,000 lbs., at 7½c.@7¾c. for fair to strictly prime. Of Stearine, 20 tcs. fair sold at 7¾c.; prime quoted at 8½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been active and firm; sales, 5,000 half chests Green; 2,000 half chests Oolong, and 1,600 half chests Japan. The Galley of Lorne steam-ship brought an unusually large cargo, embracing 13,131 pkgs. from Shanghai, and 13,108 pkgs. from Amoy.

WHISKY—Advanced to 94½c.@95c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 350 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—There has been a fair business reported in the way of berth freights, the offerings consisting mostly of Grain, Flour, and Cotton; rates, however, have favored shippers slightly. In the way of charters, a moderately active demand has been noted for tonnage suited to the Grain and Petroleum trades at about former figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 14½; No. 2, $1 12 cash; $1 11⅝ December; $1 13 January. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 37½c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 58c. Rye steady; No. 1, 77½c. Barley steady at $1 42 for No. 2 Spring. Hogs sold at $4 75@$5 75. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; more doing; Extra, $1 61½; No. 1 White, $1 56@$1 57; Amber Michigan, $1 44. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 44½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour and 2,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Wheat—Market steady; receipts small and stock light. Rye held at 85c. Corn firmer; Western Mixed held at 75c.@76c. Barley—Market quiet. Oats firm, with an upward tendency.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—Cotton irregular; some sales ⅛c. and ¼c. below quotations; demand good; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 9,375 bales; gross, 10,557 bales; exports, to France, 1,910; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 182,084 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; net receipts, 142 bales; gross, 176 bales; exports to Great Britain, 702 bales; coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 295 bales; stock, 13,094 bales; sales to spinners, 100 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton weak; demand fair at lower rates; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 12¼c.; net receipts, 4,794 bales; exports to the Continent, 996 bales; coastwise, 239 bales; sales, 2,200 bales; stock, 58,364 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 10.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,418 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,238 bales; to the Continent, 2,080; coastwise, 1,380 bales; sales, 1,397 bales; stock, 116,276 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14⅜c.; strict Good Ordinary 14c.; net receipts, 3,187 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,070 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 53,544 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet; demand moderate; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 1,890 bales; gross, 1,891 bales; exports coastwise, 1,469 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 42,710 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet and strong; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 288 bales; gross, 454 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 282 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 2,837 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The market for Fleeces continues excited over the recent large sales, which have reduced the stocks so much that desirable lots are now difficult to obtain, except at an advance, and holders are confident that quotations will soon be higher, from the fact that the stock of domestic Wool is small in all parts of the country. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been at 50c.@55c.; Wisconsin and Michigan at 47c.@51c., and Combing and Delaine at 52c.@55c. ⅌ lb. There is a good demand for Pulled Wool, and there have been sales of Superfine and Extra at 40c.@50c., and very choice Superfine at 51c.@52c. ⅌ lb. California has been selling at 17c.@28c. for Fall and 24c.@35c. for Spring, according to quality.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1 Spring, $1 15@$1 17; No. 2 do., $1 11½, cash; $1 12, December; $1 13½, January; $1 16 February; No. 3 do. $1 08½; Rejected, $1 04. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 52½c., cash or December; 52½c., January; 53½c., February; Rejected, 50c.@50½c. Oats—Heavy receipts depress the market; prices lower; No. 2, 38½c., cash or January. Rye firm and scarce; No. 2, 80c. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 46 for No. 2 Fall; No. 3 Spring firm and in fair demand at $1 03@$1 12. December. Provisions dull and lower. Pork lower; closed steady at a decline; sales at $11 12½ cash; $14 25, January; $14 75, February. Lard in fair demand and lower at $7 95, cash; $8 15, January; $8 [illegible], February. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower; partly cured Shoulders, 5c.; Short Rib Middles, 6½c.; Short Clear do., 6⅞c., all loose. Green Meats—Shoulders 4½c.; do. Short Ribs, 6½c.; Hams, 7c.@8½c. Dressed Hogs firm and scarce; $5 75 bid for round lots, spot; sales at $5 80, January. Whisky firm and scarce at 91c. [illegible] Receipts, 12,000 bbls. Flour, 135,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, and 16,660 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 144,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, and 6,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm, scarce, and higher at 95c. Flour active and in good demand; Howard Street Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 75@$8 50; do. Family, $9 75@$10 75; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 75; do. Extra, $6 25@$7; do. Family, $7 25@$8 75. Wheat strong and steady; choice White, $1 82@$1 85; fair to prime do., $1 60@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 82@$1 85; good to prime Red, $1 70@$1 80; common to fair do., $1 40@$1 65; Ohio and Indiana, $1 55@$1 60; Pennsylvania, $1 65; Western Amber, $1 65. Corn strong and active; Southern White, 80c.@70c.; do. Yellow, 70c.@72c.; Mixed Western, 72c.@73c. Oats firmer; Southern, 48c.@51c.; Western Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 48c.@50c. Rye firmer. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong, and want of stock restricts business. Mess Pork, $16 50. Bulk Meats—Market nearly bare of Old; New Shoulders, to arrive, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; New Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.@7¾c. Bacon—Stock light; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8c.@8½c. Hams and Lard unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Flour buoyant and higher for for low Medium grades; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 50@$5; Extra do., $5@$5 75; Double Extra do., $6@$6 50. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 12@$1 13; No. 3 Fall, $1 35; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 55c., at east side, on track; 56c.@57c., December. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 40c., at east side, on track; 41c. in elevator. Barley firm and higher, but slow; No. 2 Spring, $1 35@$1 45. Rye better at 80c.@81c. Whisky steady at 88½c. Pork firm at $14@$14 50. Green Meats firm at 4¾c. for Shoulders, 8c. for 16 pounds average Hams. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; only jobbing and order sales. Bacon—Nothing doing. Hams in pickle sold at 9c. for 16 pounds average. Lard firm, little doing; Steam sold at 8⅛c. Hogs 5c. higher at $4 40@$4 95, mostly $4 75@$4 90. Cattle quiet; through Texans, $1 50@$2 50; Wintered do., $2 25@$3 62½; prime to choice native Steers, $4@$5. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last Twenty-four Hours—Flour, 14,100 bbls.; Wheat, 82,700 bushels; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Oats, 42,700 bushels; Barley, 5,250 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Oats, 42,700 bushels; Barley, 5,250 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$10. Wheat—Good inquiry but few sales reported. Quoted: Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 44; do. No. 2 do., $1 36; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 30; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn active, and at the close held at 67c.; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 60c.@66c.; 10,000 bushels do at 66c.@66½c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western held at 48c.@50c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Western, $1 30@$1 50; Two-rowed State, $1 35; Four-rowed State, $1 40. Rye nominal at $1. Barley Malt quiet; Western, $1 60@$1 75; Canada, $1 75@$1 80. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of sample lots at $1 38@$1 44. Corn firmer; sales of Old Ear or Shelled at 55c.; New Ear, 50c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 92c.@93c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley firm and in fair demand. Butter firm and in fair demand. Pork nominal; buyers holding off; sales at $15 25@$15 50. Lard—Kettle-rendered quiet and steady at 8¼c.@8½c.; Steam held at 8c.; buyers a shade lower. Bulk Meats quiet for spot; shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅞c.@7c.; Clear Sides, 7c.@7½c.; sales of Shoulders at 6½c. buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c., buyer March. Bacon steady at 6¾c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c. for Clear Sides. Live Hogs in good demand at $4 85@$5 20; receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 625 head. Green Meats steady at 6¾c. for Shoulders. Hams, 8¼c.@8¾c. Whisky firmer at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Quercitron Bark, No. 1, is quoted at $35. Clover-seed active at 8½c.@9 75; Timothy, $2 75@$3; Flaxseed, $1 90. Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Superfine, $4 50@$5; Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8; High Grades, $9@$10. Wheat steady for choice; other grades dull; Red, $1 55@$1 63; Amber, $1 64@$1 65; White, $1 73@$1 80. Rye advanced; sales of State at 90c.@92c. Corn—Yellow, Old scarce, New in good supply; sales of Old at 76c., now held at 80c.; New, 62c.@70c.; Mixed, 76c. Oats—White, 53c.@54c.; Mixed, 50c.@52c. Sugar—Sales, 2,400 hhds. Cuba at 7⅛c.@7¾c. Petroleum in fair demand; Crude, 9⅝c.@10c.; Refined, 13¼c. Whisky held at 95c. for Western, in iron.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 50 for White Winter, $10 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 75; three cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. Corn firm and advancing; sales, 1,600 bushels Yellow at 69c., now held at 70c. Barley quiet and unchanged; Up-lake Canada held at $1 63@$1 65. Corn-meal—$1 38 for bolted and $1 30 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $23@$24 ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—36,100 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Dec. 10.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Amber Michigan, cash, $1 49½; January, $1 53@$1 54; February, $1 57. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, cash and December, 59c.; January, 58½c.; February, 59½c.; New, cash, 57½c.; Low Mixed, 57½c.; New, 56c. Oats firm; No. 1, 46c.; No. 2, 44½c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 50. Clover-seeds sold at $5; Mammoth, $5 40. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 10.—Flour dull and drooping at $5 25@$9 25. Grain quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand at 6c. for Shoulders, 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard advanced and in fair demand at 8½c.@9c.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Flour steady. Grain excited and irregular. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active; no old here; new shelled, 50c.@53c., on arrival. Oats sold at 40c.@42c., on arrival. Live Hogs firm. [illegible]

Bacon steady. Green Meats quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Sugar-cured, 12½c. Bacon nominal. Hard firm; prime Leaf, 9c.@10c. Pork sold at $15 50. Whisky sold at 89c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Only one sale was effected at the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 10, namely: Sale by James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, referee, of one lot, 24 by about 97, on East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 225.2 feet west of First avenue; sold for $1,500 to Peter McCabe. The legal sale in charge of Jere. Johnson, Jr., of one lot on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and two lots on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, in rear, adjourned from Monday last, was again adjourned to the 30th inst. The legal sale in charge of R. V. Harnett, of a house and lot on One Hundred and Thirteenth street, east of Second avenue, did not take place, the referee not putting in an appearance. The case has probably been settled. No other business was transacted.

Wm. H. Rayner, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having sold at private contract four full lots on West Fifty-eighth street, west side, 225 feet west of Fifth avenue, for $130,000, and four full lots on Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-second street, for $110,000, these last-named lots being taken at the valuation noted in part payment for those first named.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noticed for to-day are the following:

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Geo. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot No. 269 West Thirty-ninth street, south side, 122 feet east of Eighth avenue, lot 20.6 by 98.9.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. C. White, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 68 feet west of Ninth avenue; lot 21.7 by 100.5.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the four-story Mansard-roof iron bank building and lot on Bleecker street, south-east corner of South Fifth avenue; lot 25 by 105.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Jones, Esq., Referee, of one lot with improvements on Madison avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-third street; lot 18 by 80. Also, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 382 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the following Brooklyn property: Four houses and lots on Tenth street, near Ainsley street, and one house and lot on Ninth street, south-east corner of Ainsley street.

EXCHANGE SALE, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 lot East 38th st., s. s., 225.2 ft. w. of 1st av., 24x98x24.2x97.7	$1,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Beach st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of St. John's alley, 20x68.11	20,000
City Hall place, No. 28, n. s., 107.3 ft. s. of Duane st., 24.5x87.3	10,000
Henry st., s. s., 143.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x ½ block	25,000
Livingston place, e. s., 18.3 ft. n. of 16th st., 17.7x150	19,100
Macdougal st., w. s., 122.6 ft. s. of Waverly place, 26x100	20,000
4th st., s. s., 215.2 ft. e. of Avenue C, 21.5x90	16,500
38th st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x72.6	12,000
40th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	25,000
49th st., s. s., 30 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100.5	19,000
46th st., s. s., 122 ft. e. of 10th av., 21.8x100.5	20,000
71st st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; 72d st., s. s., 88 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2; 72d st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of Avenue A, 100x102.2	30,700
123d st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 18.9x100.10	11,500
131st st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 6th av., 100x99.11	33,000
2d av., e. s., 77.5 ft. n. of 11th st., 25.10x100	23,000
4th av., w. s., 63.3 ft. s. of 125th st., 18.10x90	15,000
Bolton road, n. e. s., lot 517, Dyckman Homestead, 77.1x268.11x80x250.1	7,000
Division line between lands of Leapinasse and Madame Jumel, 353.4 ft. s. 10th av., thence s. 681.11 ft. to Harlem River, thence n. along river 215 ft. to land of Madame Jumel, thence w. 691.6 ft., thence s. 208.6 ft., excepting land used for Croton Water-works	80,000

LEASES.

Broadway, w. s., 161 ft. s. of Clinton pl., 26x100, 21 years, per year	$3,000
Broadway, w. s., 135 ft. s. of Clinton pl., 26x100, 21 years, per year	3,000
Mercer st., e. s., 213.3 ft. n. of Waverly pl., 26x100, 21 years, per year	600
Same property	11,150
Mercer st., e. s., 187.3 ft. n. of Waverly pl., 26x100, 21 years, per year	600
Same property	10,200
Water st., No. 269, s. e. s., 5 years, per year	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 18.8 FEET FRONT, IN 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUIKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 5TH AV.

LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR FOUNDERIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHEMICAL WORKS, &c.

Large blocks of lots with bulkhead water front, suitable for large founderies or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

EXTRA CHEAP LOTS.—MADISON-AV., CORNER 68th st., one or five excavated lots; 67th st., convenient to Broadway and Park, 25x100 feet; bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FACTORY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A term of years; buildings 100 feet front by 30 deep; two stories and brick engine-room attached; forty-horse boiler, twenty-horse engine, nearly new; immediate possession; five miles from this City on railroad, forty-two trains daily; fine healthful location, where property is rapidly advancing in value; very easy terms to desirable parties. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. at store No. 439 2d av. B. W. HITCHCOCK.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

JACQUES, NO. 208 BROADWAY, HAS ONE COTtage left, near Plainfield; must be sold. Also, an elegant house in Plainfield; payments very easy.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE SALE OF A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Lawrenceville, Mercer County, N. J. The dwelling-house is large and commodious with the modern improvements, outbuildings, garden, orchard, &c.; the farm has eighty-nine acres of land, well located. Also a farm of 133 63-100 acres of good land near the above, only a public road between them. Lawrenceville is celebrated for superb schools for boys and girls; is distant three miles from Lawrence Station, on the New-Jersey division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and equally distant from Princeton and Trenton. Sale will take place on the premises, on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms easy and conditions made known on day of sale. WM. J. OWENS, Assignee, Trenton, N. J.

A conveyance will be at the depot in Princeton upon the arrival of the 8:40 line from New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT MOUNT VERNON, WESTCHESTER County, a desirable corner residence, containing eleven rooms; plot, 210x100; stable and chicken yard, fine strawberry, grapery, and garden beautifully located; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of Mr. JOHN C. RANKIN, Agent, Mount Vernon; or of J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6, New-York.

A NEWLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—Thirty minutes from Wall street by boat; the occupants, gentleman and wife, will take board for rent. Address P. M., Box No. 111, *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS, and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange. First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, F. Turner, A. Turner, C. E. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York.

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations; execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

BONDS WANTED.

Chesapeake and Ohio 6 per cent. gold First Bonds.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota 7 per cent. gold First Bonds.
New-York and Oswego, New-Jersey and Montclair Midland First Bonds.
West Wisconsin First Mortgage 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds.
Logansport, Crawfordsville, and South-western First Bonds.
South Side Railroad of Long Island First Bonds.
St. Joseph and Denver City First Bonds.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the Principal Cities of Europe.

Correspondents in Paris:
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

WESTERN LAND AND LOAN AGENTS,

No. 26 Broad st., New-York.

Parties desiring to buy or sell Western Lands, or to obtain 10 per cent. on capital, with perfect security, are invited to call on or correspond with us.

DAVIDSON & JONES,
BANKERS,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

Buy and sell Stocks, Gold, and Government Securities on commission. Stocks carried on margin; deposits received, subject to check at sight, on which four per cent. interest allowed.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

$250,000.—WATER-WORKS LOAN OF THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A safe and sure investment. No failure! No depreciation! No bankruptcy!

The second city (population 25,000) of importance in the State. An extensive manufacturing and business point.

Twenty-year Bonds, interest eight per cent. semi-annually in New-York; $500 and $1,000 Bonds for sale at par and accrued interest.

Circulars ready. Address
F. R. L. PEIRCE, Mayor, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dec. 7, 1873.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 6th inst. and reopened Jan. 8 prox.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

TO THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE Bondholders of the Brady's Bend Iron Company.—A meeting of the holders of first and second mortgage bonds of the Brady's Bend Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 M., at the office of Messrs. J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine st.

S. O. WHEELER, Jr.,
JOHN DAY FERGUSON,
Trustees of the First and Second Mortgages.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., to serve the ensuing year, will be held at their office, No. 119 Broadway, in this City, on Friday, the 26th day of December inst. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th until the morning of the 27th inst.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

LOST.—ON THE AFTERNOON OF FRIDAY, NOV. 14, CERTIFICATE NO. 7,716, for 100 shares Toledo, Wabash and Western common stock, in name of E. B. Wesley, Receiver. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Transfer has been stopped and application will be made for a new certificate.

LUCIEN H. NILES, No. 8 Broad st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE with good credit, wishes a partner with capital. Address STOCK EXCHANGE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall st., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON THE capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 20, 1873, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1874.

C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 31 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

INTEREST FOR SIX MONTHS TO 1ST JANuary next, on the Seven per Cent. Certificates of this Company will be paid at this office on the 2d proximo. The transfer-books for said certificates to be closed after the 15th inst. and until the 5th proximo.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 808 West 23d st., corner of 9th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE FRENCH OFFICE.

Removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st. may be found, as in the past, the most select help of all nations and for all situations. Apply at or address No. 68 West 37th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, Protestant and Catholic, City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, who is thoroughly competent; understands her duties well; is a first-class waitress, and very neat and tidy with her work; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands sacques and cloaks; will assist as nurse; good reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st., Room No. 7.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid or waitress in a private boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 236 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant as chamber-maid to assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 204 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR chamber-maid and washing. Call at No. 219 East 21st st., third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOMAN, capable of taking charge of the kitchen; is neat and orderly; is a very good cook, first-class baker, and long City recommendations; is agreeable and obliging. Can be seen at No. 691 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO English women; one is first-class cook or laundress; one is good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-work; City or country; wages moderate; have best references. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WOMAN, having excellent recommendations for capability, sobriety, honesty; is punctual and obliging; will go City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman, who is a superior cook and thorough washer and ironer, for moderate wages; City or country; has very best recommendations. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; very neat, sober, honest and obliging; best City testimonials; good home more desirable than high wages; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; boning, larding, soups, desserts, &c.; excellent baker; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 483 6th av., Room No. 10, between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman, who understands her duties in every branch; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; WILL ASsist with washing; no objection to a boarding-house; understands her business; good City reference. Call at No. 239 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; country preferred; good references. Call for two days at No. 239 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD, plain cook; City or country; five years' reference from last employers. Call or address No. 415 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; A GOOD cook, an excellent baker; first-class reference; willing to assist with the washing; willing to go to the country. Address No. 10 Clinton place, for two days.

COOK.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; is a most excellent bread and biscuit maker, and understands making all kinds of soups, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO HAS ALways had high wages; is equal to the times as to wages. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

FEMALE HELP.

COOKS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, HOUSE-WORKERS, NURSES, &c., &c. IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, SWEDE, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO neat, tidy girls, (Protestants,) who will do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her duties; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is a smart, active girl, and a nice washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good references. Call at 590 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTant girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 421 East 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant young woman, for City or country; has very best references; is a thorough cook, washer, and ironer; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMan for general work; has good reference; will go to the country, and does not mind a large family; will cook a good dinner or get an early breakfast; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, NOT long in the City, to do general housework in a small private family. Call at No. 101 West 41st st., between 7th av. and Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl to do general house-work; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; is very neat and tidy; has five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

HOUSE-CLEANER.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to go out by the day; is an excellent cleaner; willing and obliging. Call at No. 152 East 39th st., near 3d av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH MAID, A PROTestant; a perfect seamstress and hair-dresser, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the Fifth avenue office, now at No. 68 West 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, or fine Washing.—By a very competent and highly recommended young woman; excellent laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of ladies' and gent's linens in the best manner; very best testimonials for honesty and sobriety; industrious, obliging, &c.; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN laundress, with two years' reference; can do up fine clothes perfect, and is willing to do chamber-work. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is willing and obliging; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WITH reference; is a first-class laundress and chamber-maid; is thorough in her business, and willing to work for moderate wages; will go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up all kinds of linen, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take the entire charge of an infant from birth; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 302 West 44th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young French woman; speaks English; understands waiting on the table; is fond of children; can bring reference; no objection to the country; is not afraid of work; wages, $15; speaks a good French. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS FULLY COMpetent to take the entire charge of an infant; has best of City reference. Call on Thursday, from 12 to 4 o'clock, at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH GIRL; is fully competent and well recommended. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL TO mind children and make herself useful; has good reference; will go to the country if necessary. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS NURSE FOR GROWING children, or to do chamber-work and mind growing children; best City reference. Apply at No. 217 East 54th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COMPEtent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby, or wait on a lady; accustomed to the care of children. Call at No. 109 West 20th st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a well-recommended French girl; is experienced in the care of children; a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes, and operate; is willing to do chamber-work if required. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE AND seamstress for children of any age; cuts and fits and makes all kinds of children's clothing; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—TO TAKE CARE OF GROWING CHILdren and do plain sewing; two years and a half's reference from last employer. Call at the basement of private house No. 107 West 48th st., after 9 A. M.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman woman as first-class seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; willing to assist in chamber-work; best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses and under-clothing; City or country; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 19th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS work by the day; operates on several machines; understands dressmaking. Call at No. 22 West 20th st., from 10 to 12.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSmaker; sews on the machine; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 68 West 37th st., the No. 405 Fifth avenue office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress in a private family; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses and underclothing and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country, or to wait on growing children; best City references. Call or address No. 155 West 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable and recommended, as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; best three years' City reference; or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant English girl as waitress, chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid; is willing and obliging; understands her business perfectly; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; understands salads and the care of silver; seven years' best City reference. Apply at 7th av., corner 33d st., in the bakery.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS, UNderstands her duties equal to a man; has the best of City references. Can be seen at the Fifth avenue office, now at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, the getting up of salads, and waiting in all its branches; can take a waiter-man's place; first-class reference. Apply at No. 769 East 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL, AS WAITRESS AND chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 383 6th av., second floor, back room.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS TO procure a situation for his coachman, whose references will bear the strictest inquiry as to honesty, sobriety, and capability for the past twelve years. Call or address for two days W. W., present employer, No. 18 East 40th st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS TEMperate man aged twenty-five years; can take care and drive horses, clean carriages and harness; milk, do gardening, tend door, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as coachman or groom; can give best City reference. Inquire for D. M. of Wood Gibson, No. 733 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; reference last employer. Address W. S., No. 8 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—HAS FIVE YEARS CITY REFERence. Call or address T. M., corner 54th st. and 4th av., in the grocery store.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT man as coachman, porter, or any other steady work; will be thoroughly indorsed by his last employers, Messrs. E. B. Monroe & F. Marquand, No. 120 Broadway.

MALE HELP.

WAITERS, FOOTMEN, GARDENERS, COACHMEN, VALETS, FARMERS, &c. French, German, Swede, English, &c.

ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(Established 1852.)

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIenced English Protestant man, aged thirty-six years, who can do every branch of farm-work and gardening, rear and take care of cattle, horses, sheep, the cultivation of fruits, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF flowers and vegetables in all their branches; single; good references from last employer. Address J. G. K., Red Bank, N. J.

IN-DOOR MAN SERVANT.—ENGLISH; A FIRST-class waiter; thoroughly understands the care and management of furnaces, &c.; can be highly recommended. Address W. R. E., No. 19 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant man and wife; no children; man is a thorough coachman and groom; can also do gardening, build fires, tend furnace, milk, care of cattle, &c.; wife all branches of house-work; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, HIGHLY recommended; five years in his last place; lived in the best families in City and country; understands his business thoroughly; can take full charge of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; recommended for honesty, capability, and sobriety; country or City. Can be seen at No. 335 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN, as first-class waiter; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; CITY OR country; middle-aged; Protestant; Irish, a short time landed. Address J. P., No. 440 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—IN THE HOSIERY AND GENTS' FURnishing business, wholesale or retail, a position as salesman by a young man who has ten years' experience, nine of which was with one firm; best reference given from last employer. Address Hosiery, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—IN A LARGE IMPORTING AND JOBbing dry goods house, salesmen of experience and ability; those who can command a large trade will be liberally dealt with. Apply with references to Post Office Box No. 33, New-York.

DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED.—PARties controlling a wholesale trade may apply to ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

WANTED.—TWO COLORED SERVANTS; ONE AS cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 234 West 44th st., between 10 and 12.

WANTED—AT LINDQUIST'S SWEDISH OFFICE, No. 103 East 27th st., three girls for general house-work; references required.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE.—At low prices, blank books, stationery, and printing, diaries for 1874, copyable books, ladies', gentlemen's and family wash-books, patent spring-back account books made to pattern.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 FULTON st., near William.—Highest premium awarded for blank books at the American Institute Fair, 1873.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 5,529 FOR FOURTEEN shares of the stock of the Bank of America, issued Nov. 5, 1870, to A. G. Wood. The finder will please return the same to HERMAN COHEN, No. 26 Broad st., basement. The public is hereby cautioned against negotiating this certificate, as the transfer has been stopped and a new certificate has been applied for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE URETHROTOME IS THE TERM CHOSEN to designate six instruments adapted to the different varieties of stricture; more than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past thirty years by the inventor. For three type cases, abridged from ten lectures to his private students, by mail, inclose twenty-five cents to EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., No. 42 5th av. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evening.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF

TOYS, DOLLS, AND FANCY GOODS OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION EVER DISPLAYED IN AMERICA.

Everything desirable for HOLIDAY GIFTS,

HOLIDAY GIFTS, CAN BE FOUND

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF R. H. MACY & CO.

A CASH DISCOUNT OF

TEN PER CENT.

is made on all purchases amounting to fifty cents and upwards of the Toys, Dolls, and Fancy Goods of our own importation. The goods are marked in plain figures, and this reduction is made from the marked price.

To parties buying Holiday Wares to sell again or by Sunday-schools, Fairs, &c., a special and EXTRA DISCOUNT will be made.

This is the largest establishment of the kind in the world. Every care has been taken in the selection of the goods in the European and American markets, and the prices are as low, and often lower, than the prices made by wholesale houses. Owing to the fact of our importing direct and in such large quantities, we are enabled to make and sustain these low prices against any competition.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

THE GRAND CENTRAL

Toy, Doll, and Fancy Goods establishment of R. H. MACY & CO. will remain

OPEN EVENINGS

UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14th st. and 6th av.

IRON-CLADS.

A strong serviceable shoe for YOUTHS AND BOYS. At CANTRELL'S, Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.

OPENING FASHIONS.

At Smith's Pattern Bazar, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st. BEAUTIFUL changes. NEW DESIGNS. The [illegible] SUIT is queen of the promenade. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—WILLIAM H. LEONARD, WILLIAM C. SHELDON, and WILLIAM H. FOSTER, plaintiffs, against CHARLES T. CARLTON, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the New County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 30th day of September, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. [illegible], 1873.

THOMAS A. MOORE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 19th day of November, 1873.—Dated Nov. 19, 1873.

THOMAS A. MOORE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ANNIE LOUGHLIN, plaintiff, against JOHN LOUGHLIN, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant John Loughlin: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the New Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 1, 1873. WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Nos. 87 and 89 Centre st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1873. WM. F. HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COAL AND WOOD.

HICKORY WOOD FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.,
Corner Avenue B and 18th st.

Have on hand a large and selected stock of HICKORY WOOD for open grate fires, which we saw and deliver agreeable to order. Also, Virginia Pine and Oak for kindling. Call on or address by mail, stating quantity, sawed only, or sawed and split.

C. W. ALCOTT & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—ON A SALARY, OR AS PARTNER, A position in an established business, (no losses,) where the qualifications of a good business training, as accountant and manager, and cash means of $10,000, or more if necessary, will meet an equivalent in income. Address, naming business, A. T. R., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

BANKING.—A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR PERsons having capital to go into a banking business already established. Any party desiring address Box No. 909 Post Office, stating where an interview can be had.

A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH ALE AND CHOPhouse, with lease of whole house and furniture complete, on one floor, for sale cheap. Call at No. 141 4th av.

DANCING.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can attend at their own convenience, and receive individual instruction in waltzing, &c. See circulars. A reception dansante FRIDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 8.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

FURNITURE.

T. G. Sellew.

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.

BOOK-CASES, AND FANCY DESKS.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 33d st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course like all steamers on the ocean.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or passing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

From New-York. From Liverpool.
Abyssinia, Saturday, Dec. 13 | Olympus, Saturday, Dec. 13
*Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 17 | Hecla, Saturday, Dec. 20
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 24 | Scotia, Saturday, Dec. 27
*Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31 | Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Abyssinia, Wednesday, Jan. 7 | Marathon, Saturday, Jan. 10

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 11:30 A.M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 20, at 4 P.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 27, 11 A.M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P.M.

The new White Star Dock, Stevens Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in Midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and Stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, first, gold; second cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Circular at our office.

For information of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. JAMES, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Dec. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Dec. 27, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.

and every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $100, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers can also be forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Tickets to Boston, $5 less than to New-York.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 29 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

GEORGE & RAUB, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

A. E. CORAIN, No. 102 State st., Boston.

P. C. BROWN, No. 33 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GLASGOW.....Wed., Dec. 10 | ANCHORIA.....Wed., Dec. 24
CASTALIA.....Wed., Dec. 17 | California.....Sat., Dec. 27
ANGLO-SAXON.....Wed., Dec. 31 | ETHIOPIA.....Wed., Dec. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE ON PIER.

Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Cabin, $75 and $70; return, $130, currency.
Intermediate, $55; return, $100, currency.
Steerage, $30, currency.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The Company takes the risk of insurances (up to $1,000) in case of loss of its steamers, they giving their usual guarantee for safe delivery of cargo.

The passenger-carrying route has always been adopted by this company by way of land and sea.

Steamer for Queenstown and Liverpool, from Pier 47 North River, foot of Spring st.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece.Sat., Dec. 13, 11 A.M. | Italy.Sat., Dec. 27, 11 A.M.
Spain.Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P.M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 9 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. First-class steerage tickets to Liverpool at the lowest rates.

Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 13
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, Dec. 20
CITY OF GLASGOW.....Saturday, Dec. 27

and every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Rates of passage as low as by any route for the Continent. Tickets to Paris, $15 gold additional.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 29 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

GEORGE & RAUB, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

A. E. CORAIN, No. 102 State st., Boston.

P. C. BROWN, No. 33 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

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CASTALIA.....Wed., Dec. 17 | California.....Sat., Dec. 27
ANGLO-SAXON.....Wed., Dec. 31 | ETHIOPIA.....Wed., Dec. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE ON PIER.

Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Cabin, $75 and $70; return, $130, currency.
Intermediate, $55; return, $100, currency.
Steerage, $30, currency.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

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Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

P. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid steamers of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE.....Saturday, Dec. 13
LAFAYETTE.....Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Jan. 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR PARIS.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$70

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers can avoid the trouble of going to the Continent of Europe by taking this line, and avoid back transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

REGULARLY RUNNING TO HAITI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, LA GUAYRA, LA PLATA AND COLOMBIA, touching also at Kingston, Jamaica, with mails from other steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

HAITI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO, MANILLA.....Dec. 13
ATLAS.....Dec. 26
ETNA.....Jan. 13.

First-class passenger accommodations.

FIM, ROSWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 44 Wall and 58 Pine sts.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN.) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from

PIER NO. 48 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. PEASE, Jr.....Dec. 10, 10 A.M.
WYOMING, Capt. GEARD.....Dec. 17, 2 P.M.
IDAHO, Capt. HOUR.....Dec. 24, 6 A.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. PERYAM.....Dec. 31, 2 P.M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 7,
NEVADA, Capt. POSNETT.....Jan. 14,

Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 gold.
Cheap passage, (Option No. 29 Broadway,) $50, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship CITY OF ST. THOMAS, Dec. 16.
Steam-ship CITY OF CUBA, Dec. 23.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, Dec. 30.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 23, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 11
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico).....Dec. 20
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....Dec. 24
CUBA, (Havana direct).....Dec. 27

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 53 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA

Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 53 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE—MONTHLY.

Dec. 25, Steam-ship HONGKONG, Capt. A. G. GRAY, leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego and San Francisco, and thus with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company will dispatch the following first-class iron screw-ship GRANADA, Capt. C. W. HOWARD; J. W. BEARHARST, Chief Engineer; Dist. Rack, Purser; Dr. Beach, Surgeon; for San Francisco, via Straits of Magellan, on or about the 1st day of December.

For rates of freight and other information, apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Drafts for £1 and upward issued at reduced rates by

TAYLOR BROTHERS & CO., No. 56 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examinations and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in all sorts of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 9 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 52 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through bills of lading issued in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through bills of lading to connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 11.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Saturday, Dec. 13.
JAMES ALGER, Capt. T. I. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 16.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF THE RATE.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEORGE R. SCOTT, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of the fare.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES' Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Frenchtown Line," at 9:10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:10, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:30 A. M., 3, 8:10, and 8:10 P. M. Sunday, 8:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:40, 10, 12 night, and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8:00, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:30, 8:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8:00, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:20, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:00 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation, 8 a.m., for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M. daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:05 and 6:40 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 11:55, A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant ticket-office, No. 2 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Easton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannook, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, and at Easton for Manch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Pittston, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

12:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hasleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Train for Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:40 P.M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—For Emigrant.—For Easton.

8:10 P. M.—For Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICHIE, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M., (express, 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3 (express,) 3:35, (accommodation,) 4:35, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, 3:35, 4:35, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:35 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:35, 4,45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Fort Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1 and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M. stop at all stations between New-York and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with the Steamers and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven. 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 5:10 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1 and 5:10 P. M. with Harlem Railroad at Harlem River.

Sunday Express mail trains at 9 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at all the railroad depots and depots of the Transfer Company.

JOHN STEVENS, 2d,
Superintendent of New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Brushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. GARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 3, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. B. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

SAYLOR & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—CITIZENS STEAMboat Company are receiving freight daily at Pier No. 40 North River. JOS. CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 28th day of November, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of the JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on its own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to it, or for its use, and the transfer of any property by it are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of its estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 822 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID E. HAWKINS and FRANCIS KELBACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of David E. Hawkins and Francis Kelbach, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. VASBURGH and HELEN A. VASBURGH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John W. Vasburgh and Helen A. Vasburgh, of the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, in said district, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Thomas D. Hoxsey, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, U. S. Marshal for said district.

PAT JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Bernard Marks and Jacob Goldenhorn, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 822 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. FITCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John H. Fitch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 822 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW GIBLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Matthew Giblon, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HASCAL ROSENBAUM, LOUIS COLLET, HERMAN ALEXANDER, and JACOB PETERSEON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Hascal Rosenbaum, Louis Collet, Herman Alexander, and Jacob Peterson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADONIRAM J. DECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Adoniram J. Decker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. FITCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John W. Fitch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy,

THE WHIPPING-POST.

FOUR BANK BURGLARS PILLORIED AND WHIPPED AT NEWCASTLE.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE PENAL CODE OF DELAWARE—SKETCH OF THE MEN WHIPPED—THE PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 10.—The four men convicted of an attempt to rob the Bank of Delaware, in this city, and who gave their names as Carter, Hope, Lawler, and Hurlbut, were publicly whipped and exposed in the pillory, in the County Jail yard, at Newcastle, to-day. The fact that whipping and pillorying remain a part of the penal system of Delaware is pretty widely known, and the additional fact that these four men are unquestionably skillful scoundrels of great distinction in their profession makes the infliction of this punishment a noticeable performance. These men are all well known in the criminal records of Philadelphia and New-York as burglars, thieves, and election-repeaters. One is said to have killed a man, another to have broken out of Sing Sing prison, and all are associated with various bold burglaries of banks and other places. They are well-dressed, good-looking men, apparently fairly educated, and abundantly supplied with money. For their defense two of our most prominent lawyers were employed, at a retaining fee, it is said, of $1,000 each, and numerous vague stories have circulated, some of them probably true, of attempts to bribe the jurors, and to influence other officials. They have been visited by a large number of persons, including at least one prominent Philadelphia politician, and others from that city, of the stripe of Lister Smith and Johnny Ahern.

Corporal punishment is an important feature of the Delaware penal code. For instance, whipping is a part of the punishment for all the minor degrees of murder, and for burglary, mayhem, violent assault, kidnapping, highway robbery, attempted poisoning, arson, larceny, counterfeiting, and other felonies and misdemeanors. The extent to which it is administered in each case is shown by the following summary of the provisions of the code:

	Lashes.	Pillory.
Murder of minor degree	60	1 hour.
Administering poison	60	1 hour.
Mayhem	30	....
Assault to commit rape	30	1 hour.
Kidnapping	39	1 hour.
Highway robbery	40	1 hour.
Other robbery	20	1 hour.
Arson of a court-house or place of public record	60	1 hour.
Burglary	40	1 hour.
Larceny (if a slave or white)	20	1 hour.
Larceny (if free colored person)	39	1 hour.
Counterfeiting	39	1 hour.

Forgery, perjury, fortune-telling, conspiracy, and other offenses are punishable with the pillory alone.

Undoubtedly this system came down to us from the time when the infliction of physical pain was the chief method of punishment. Looking back over Delaware records as far as 1785, I find that a certain William Berry, being convicted at Newcastle of horse-stealing, was ordered to restore the horse, to receive thirty-one lashes, stand in the pillory an hour, "and have the soft part of one of his ears cut off." No imprisonment was ordered. The following year the same man was again convicted of the same crime, and again sentenced to the same punishment, so that his ears, if they cut a liberal piece from the "soft part" each time, must have been considerably shortened. And at the same term of court when this second sentence was imposed, two other persons were similarly convicted and sentenced. Horse-stealing was probably a prevailing trouble of the time. In 1789, however, things had become no better, apparently, for "Negro Dick," being convicted of an aggravated assault, was sentenced to stand in the pillory four hours, (this was an unusual time, one hour now being the utmost limit,) "with both his ears nailed to the pillory, and before he be taken down from the same, he shall have both his ears cut off, close to his head." From such severities descends the system of to-day, greatly modified, but still an evident descendant. The slave codes of the Southern States could not well help having a plentiful element of the lash, and that of Delaware was greatly influenced of course by the habit of "licking niggers." It will be observed that while a white person or a slave received twenty lashes for larceny, a free colored person received thirty-nine!

Left to them as a legacy of the olden penal systems, and of the days of slavery, the people of Delaware are devoted to the maintenance of the whipping-post upon other grounds. Many think it a proper punishment for crime—"if a man steals he ought to be licked." Others consider some such system necessary, because there is not, within the State, any Penitentiary, and the pretense of confining convicts sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, has been, both at Georgetown and Dover, only a farce. A man, sentenced to a life term in the Dover Jail, was in the habit of dining at one of the hotels in the town, and on one occasion—perhaps more than one—came back to the prison so late that he was locked out for the night. An Ex-Secretary of State relates that a colored man met him on the street and applied for a pardon, he being nominally a prisoner at the time. It is true, however, that a good jail has lately been built at Dover, and that such customs no longer prevail. During his term of office Gov. Saulsbury repeatedly urged upon the Legislature the erection of a suitable Penitentiary, but the work was never done. The State's affairs are all conducted very cheaply, and on the most moderate scale. It must be remembered that the population is just that of an average Congressional district. Until the last session of the Legislature, the County of Kent was a joint owner, with the State, of the building used as the State Capitol. Besides lacking a Penitentiary, in which imprisonment might be efficiently and rigidly maintained, there are many persons who believe that the terror of whipping keeps away many criminals who would be disposed to come here from the large cities. Our average of crime is not high, but it is probably quite equal to that of any other community of like character and situation. Whipping does not prevent stealing, at all, and the severity of the punishment for rape and arson—death—does not stop these crimes.

The State courts sit twice a year. During ten months the whipping-posts and pillories are unused. In the Spring and Autumn, however, they are put in order and find their use. The courts sit at Georgetown for the County of Sussex, in April and October, coming to Dover, in Kent, a fortnight later, and commencing their term at Newcastle, for the county of that name, in November. At all three of the county seats there is a whipping-post and pillory provided. At Dover, the State capital, the post is planted between the county record building and the jail, a few yards from the State house. Members of the Legislature, if they look out, can see it just under the windows of the hall. At Newcastle, it is located in the jail-yard, within the walls, and only on days of ceremony, when the whipping and pilloring actually take place, is the yard thrown open to the public. The post is planted upright in the ground. The culprit faces it, his hands are stretched upward along its sides, and his wrists are secured by iron hasps which open and fasten down upon them. He is stripped to the waist, and the blows are given in this county with a "cat-o-nine-tails," and in the other two with a whip or stick. The Sheriff of the county administers the punishment, and uses his own judgment as to whether the blows are "well laid on" or not. Generally they are not; sometimes, however, the Sheriff has some grudge against the offender, and then the unfortunate may look out. Sometimes, where there is a popular prejudice against the culprit, the Sheriff, to keep himself right before the public, will "lay on" savagely. It is easy to see that a wide discretion is in the hands of the Sheriff. Often the blows are so gentle as scarcely to be felt. It ought to be observed here, that whatever of brutality or barbarity belongs to the lash and pillory system here, is in its general character, and its influence rather than in the precise operation of whipping. The stories of "gashed backs," "spurting blood," "lacerated flesh," &c., &c., which have been extensively circulated by sensational letter-writers in times past, are entirely false. There is little or nothing of this. A drop of blood is a very rare sight, and even the appearance of "wheels" or bruises is not common. Women are not now whipped at all, but at the present session of court in this city two boys of about twelve were thus punished. They were mere children, and ought to have been in a House of Correction. A few years ago, a man to be whipped at Georgetown broke away, and was with difficulty recaptured, after a chase and severe struggle. A deputy who owed him some grudge, and who was further angered by the escape, then beat him severely. Late in the war a young man of respectability, good position, and family connections, was convicted of manslaughter in the courts of this county. Part of his sentence was sixty lashes and an hour in the pillory, besides being imprisoned for life. (He is still in jail.) The thought of the whipping distressed him beyond measure, and he repeatedly declared that he would rather be hanged than suffer such degradation—it was worse than death. He first attempted to starve himself, and for seven days actually took no food, the jail warden testifying to this as a positive fact. He was reduced to a condition of pitiable weakness, and was finally resuscitated only by the utmost care, the whipping being postponed because he was unable to stand upright. He next attempted to commit suicide by opening a vein with a broken bottle, but failed in this also, and was finally placed in the pillory, and whipped on a day appointed after the postponement. The effect upon him was terrible. It was four weeks before he could be said to have recovered his right mind. Formerly crowds of vagabonds attended the punishment, and it was the invariable custom to pelt the culprit in the pillory with mud and rotten eggs and vegetables; now, there is no such pelting permitted, and the number who choose to witness the spectacle is small. Senator Eli Saulsbury says that, though his law office, at Dover, has been for many years within a few yards of the whipping-post, he never saw a person whipped in his life. Formerly, too, the blows were generally "well laid on;" now they very seldom are.

In 1869 inquiry was made at the State capital, during the session of the Legislature, into the opinions of various officials and others on the system of whipping. All the State officers, including the Governor, Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer, and the Speakers of both Houses of the Legislature were decidedly in favor of maintaining it. So, also, were the United States Assessor and Collector, the leading members of the Bar, and all the county officers. None of the ministers of the several churches of the town were known to oppose it. It was estimated that not more than one in twenty of the white people of the town did so. And yet, in the case of a man convicted of manslaughter, Gov. Saulsbury so far seemed to disapprove of the system that he remitted the penalty of whipping upon an urgent representation to him that the convict was a Democrat, and the man whom he killed was only a negro. So much for whipping in general. To return now to the special case of the four men punished to-day.

Last night it was rumored in Newcastle that 1,300 men would come down from Philadelphia to rescue the prisoners. The Sheriff established an armed patrol, and the entrances to the town were picketed. No disturbance occurred. This morning the concourse of people was immense, and shortly after 10 o'clock, when the jail-yard doors were opened, a surging crowd, impatiently waiting in the street outside, pressed in and filled the narrow space in a moment. A guard, armed with Springfield rifles, and a detachment of Police were stationed to keep order. At about 10:20 Carter and Hope were brought out of prison and put in the pillory, which accommodates two at a time. The Sheriff and a deputy fixed their necks and arms in the holes. Hope being shorter than his companion, who is known as Big Frank, and is a very tall man, was suffering from phthisis, and was allowed to stand more erect than Carter. In his case, too, the stocks were not fastened by the usual hooks, but were held down with strings. Carter was securely locked in them, placing his long, sandy beard under his throat as an easy rest for the neck. At the end of the hour they were released. Carter complained of pain in the chest from standing in so bent a position. Hope spoke more of the soreness of his wrists. Lawler and Hurlbert were put in next, and their hour expired about 12:25. All this was decorously done. The crowd was disposed at one time to jeer at the culprits, but the Sheriff quickly interfered, saying that no remarks would be allowed from the spectators, as the punishment itself was sufficient for the prisoners to bear. The men had their hats on their heads and blankets or coats were thrown over their shoulders, the day being raw and cold. Upon the release of Lawler and Hurlbert they were taken back to prison, and the four were then brought out one at a time, and whipped. Before commencing this, the Sheriff, coming forward with the old-time hardened "cat" in his hands, made proclamation that no disturbance or remarks would be tolerated. "Big Frank" was whipped first. He came out, already stripped for the purpose, with a coat loosely thrown over his shoulders. This being removed, he was fastened up, and the Sheriff applied the "cat" to the extent of the forty blows, a deputy standing at one side, and counting them off in an audible voice. The culprit stood with his head bowed between his arms and took the castigation without flinching. His back was considerably reddened, and slight welts were raised, but no blood was drawn. Hope was whipped next. He stood erect, and there seemed to be a slight yielding of his body under the weight of the blows. Closing his eyes, he threw his head back a little, and several times shivered perceptibly, as though in much pain. No blood was drawn, although red welts were raised across his back. Lawler was brought out next. He was, apparently, more severely punished than his companions, for welts were raised which turned black, and under a few more blows would have opened and sent a stream of blood. Hurlbert received his punishment last. He dropped his head between his arms, and his face was hid from view. He is a man of powerful build, and did not flinch under the lash. Large red welts were made across his back, but no blood was drawn. This ended the performance. The evident expectation of many persons was that the Sheriff would be very severe. But he applied the whip very moderately, and this produced no little disappointment. The four men now begin a term of ten years' imprisonment. They will be confined in the County Jail. Carter is said to have committed a house burglary at Trenton, and to have helped rob the Beneficial Savings Fund in Philadelphia, afterward killing one of his confederates to compel him to give up the plunder. Hope's real name is said to be James J. Watson, and he is reported to be a graduate of Yale College and a man of reputable family. He is a brother-in-law to Jimmy Haggerty, who was killed by Reddy the Blacksmith in New-York. He has been concerned in several burglaries, and escaped from Sing Sing last Summer. Lawler is also called James Howard, and is from New-England. He was sent to Sing Sing in 1871 for grand larceny, and escaped about a year ago. Hurlbert, or Brady, is a well-known burglar, who has been frequently imprisoned, and is also said to have escaped from Sing Sing two or three months ago.

THE NEW JUDGE OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. Maunsell B. Field, appointed by Gov. Dix to fill the place of the late Thomas Kivlen as Judge of the Second District (Civil) Court, for the unexpired term of the latter, was yesterday sworn in before Judge Davis in Supreme Court, Special Term. Mr. Field's career is a varied and brilliant one. He was born in New-York City in 1822; graduated at Yale College in 1841, and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. Mr. Field was associated with Hon. John Jay, the present Minister to Austria, for a number of years in the practice of law, the firm-name being Jay, Field & Co. In 1854 he acted as Secretary to the American Legation in France under John Y. Mason, of Virginia, the then Minister, and subsequently became attached to the Spanish Legation under Mr. Soulé. In 1855 Mr. Field was appointed President of the American Commissioners to the Universal Exposition at Paris, and at the beginning of our late civil war was appointed Deputy Sub-Treasurer of the United States in New-York, under John J. Cisco. Mr. Field was subsequently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and served under Secretaries Chase, Fessenden, and McCulloch; but his health having become impaired from his arduous labors, he resigned in 1865, and was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, which office he held for four years. In 1869 Mr. Field resigned his position and resumed the practice of law in this City, his associates being Police Justice Otterbourg and Mr. Russell. In early life Mr. Field was a Democrat, but on the second election of Mr. Lincoln voted the Republican ticket, and has since continued in the party. Mr. Field was recommended to Gov. Dix for the position to which he has just been appointed by the leading members of the Bench and Bar throughout the State, irrespective of party. The term of Mr. Field's office expires on the 1st of January, 1875.

OPENING OF THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court was yesterday, in the absence of Judge Benedict, formally opened by Judge Shipman and adjourned to Wednesday next. After this had been done it was discovered that under the new law creating a monthly term of the criminal branch of the Circuit Court no Judge, except one of those belonging to the Eastern District, could legally open or sit in this court. Judge Blatchford therefore proceeded to the court-room and performed the formal ceremony as previously gone through by Judge Shipman.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

A BUOYANT MARKET—MISCELLANEOUS INTERESTS.

Stocks in Wall street were buoyant yesterday morning, and sold at the highest prices reached since the beginning of the panic. There was a gradual falling off later in the day, owing to sales to realize, and to reports from Washington relative to bills introduced favoring a resumption of specie payments. The later advices were to the effect that a move had been made in Congress toward incorporating the $44,000,000 reserve as a part of the permanent circulation of the country. The later advices were received after the close of business, and had no effect upon stock speculations which were somewhat weaker toward 3 o'clock. Pacific Mail declined owing to the manipulations of the bulls, who were working to shake out weak holders. A story was current that the company had sent out an agent to negotiate with the Japanese Government for a subsidy, which Japan is said to be willing to concede. R. B. Herrick & Co., a prominent firm, failed on the bear side of speculation, yesterday, and sent in the notice of their suspension to the Stock Exchange. A. W. King & Co., who were crippled by Hosford's failure, also gave out that they were unable to go on with business.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

The Market Savings Bank case in bankruptcy was before Register Dwight again yesterday, in relation to the demand of Man & Parsons, the counsel for the depositors, who claim $10,000 for fees, besides expenses, and exclusive of F. W. Worth's claim for $18,000 as assignee. Mr. Wm. Man produced Mr. T. M. North as a witness in his behalf, who testified that his charge for similar services would be over $10,000. He was cross-examined at length by Jas. E. Hadnett, of counsel for the depositors, who asked the witness if he took into consideration, when he made his estimate, the fact that a large majority of the depositors were poor widows, orphans, mechanics, and laboring people, who, after investing their hard-earned savings, had been so robbed already by the defaulting Treasurer that they had received only thirty-eight per cent. of their money! Mr. North answered that he had taken that fact into consideration. Mr. Hadnett thereupon introduced W. B. Putney and Norton A. Halbert as lawyer-experts, who testified that any number of respectable lawyers would gladly have rendered faithfully all the legal services required in the Market Savings Bank case, and protected all the interests of the depositors for $5,000 at most, and that it was the duty of the assignee, Worth, to save the assets and not waste them by employing expensive counsel. This makes six lawyers of unquestioned respectability produced by Mr. Hadnett on behalf of the depositors, who have sworn that Messrs. Man & Parsons' legal services were not worth over $5,000, instead of $10,000 as charged. Mr. Hadnett also stated to the court that at the next meeting, on Tuesday, 16th inst., he would have three or four other lawyers of skill and ability to corroborate the testimony on his side.

THE HOSFORD DEFALCATION.

There were no new developments yesterday in the case of Hosford, the defaulting Cashier of the banking firm of Augustus W. King & Co. The detectives are still actively at work, and Mr. King is still silent. To all inquiries for a statement of the amount stolen he returns the same answer: "I have nothing to say at present." This singular silence, together with the report that Hosford tried to change certified checks for gold in Brooklyn and other places after he got the money from White, Morris & Co., has given rise to the belief that his dishonesty was not limited to $10,000, the amount first stated. Mr. H. L. Hoton, of Broadway, delivered 100 shares of Ohio and Mississippi stock to Mr. King on Monday. It is now ascertained that Hosford sold the stock to some one unknown. The checks he received for them cannot be found. They were not among those first missed. Yesterday there were many visitors at Mr. King's office. Most of them were depositors. Considerable excitement was manifested, but whether it was caused by new discoveries resulting from the full examination of the books of the firm, or was the result of the first discovery of the defalcation, was not made known. All the employes of the office were as silent as Mr. King on the subject. The detectives even complain that they ask in vain for instructions from Mr. King's office.

HOWES & MACY—BANKRUPTCY INEVITABLE.

A petition was filed yesterday in the United States District Court praying for an injunction to prevent the creditors of Howes & Macy, who have brought suit in the State courts, from entering judgment against them, and, by issuing executions, obtain preference of other creditors. The petition is quite voluminous, and denies fully the allegations of the petitioning creditor as to fraud upon the part of the firm, but admits that they are advised by their counsel that they have no defense to the other allegations concerning acts of bankruptcy, the protesting of their commercial paper, &c.

Judge Blatchford granted the injunction so far as to restrain any of the creditors who might obtain judgment against the firm in the State courts from issuing execution upon the judgments, but not to prevent the creditors from pushing their proceedings to judgment. It appears that a number of suits against the firm and against one of the partners individually, had been instituted, and that there was, as to many of them, no tenable defense, and that there was no other way of preventing a seizure of much property and great injury to the mass of creditors than by bankruptcy proceedings, and the firm were contemplating bankruptcy when the petitioning creditor A. R. Mergan obtained the order to show cause. Messrs. Birdseye, Cloyd & Baylies, of No. 120 Broadway, are the counsel who represent the interests of the creditors.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

The Directors of the Hoboken Savings Bank represent that they have received ample security from Messrs. Fisk & Hatch for the $94,000 due the bank by that firm. The argument upon the petition praying that the bank be adjudged bankrupt will be heard on Friday next. Judge Nixon has so modified the injunction against the Directors as to allow them to receive debts due to the bank and invest the proceeds in United States securities.

THE POOR CHILDREN—LETTERS TO THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

If you can give a child dinners for a month on inclosed, ($1,) it will certainly be doing more good than if kept by sender, who will only get a dinner for a day. CASH.

MONTAGUE, Mass., Dec. 4, 1873.

A small sum from a poor man for the poor children. God bless you in your good work, and bless those for whose good you labor. (Inclosing $1.)

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1873.

Mr. Brace:

DEAR SIR: My children, aged nine, seven, and five, desire to send the inclosed amount, ($10,) in answer to your appeal for the Children's Aid Society. If not too much trouble, please acknowledge receipt, and address the letter to them. Yours truly,

J. W. D.

Mr. Brace:

I send you some money to make the poor children warm this Winter. MAMIE D.

My Dear Mr. Brace:

Papa gave me some money, and I want to send it to the poor children toward their Christmas dinner. Next year I will try and send them some more.

Yours truly, GEORGIE D.

Dear Mr. Brace:

Papa gave me some money this morning, and said I might do just what I liked with it. I read the circular you sent about the poor little children and newsboys, and about the Christmas dinner you are going to give them. We are going to have a Christmas at home, and I think I shall enjoy it a great deal more if I give this money to buy a turkey for them.

Yours truly, WILLIE D.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

As there seemed to be a probability of the resumption of canal navigation, the following telegram was sent, yesterday, from the Produce Exchange:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

Hon. G. A. Dayton, Canal Auditor:

Is it true that water is being let into the Eastern Division of the canal, with a view of bringing the boats through that are now in that division?

FRANKLIN EDSON,
President New-York Produce Exchange.

To which the following reply was received:

ALBANY, Dec. 10, 1873.

Franklin Edson, President:

Water will be let in the Eastern Division, and if weather favorable boats can move easily.

G. A. DAYTON, Auditor.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 10.—The schooner Geo. W. Middleton, Nickerson, master, coal laden, bound for Pawtucket, R. I., entered New-Haven harbor this morning at 3:30 o'clock for refuge. She afterwards struck on the south-west ledge, filled and sunk. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The movement for a fusion of the German Reform Organization and the German Democratic Organization has fallen through.

John Kennedy, yesterday, filed papers with Controller Green, demanding judgment against the City for services as cartman in 1870.

It is stated that H. T. Helmbold, the once well-known Broadway druggist, has emerged from his European retirement, and proposes to again embark in business in this City.

Thos. Murphy, a burglar, who escaped from Sing Sing Prison in August last, was arrested yesterday by Officer Quigley, of the Fifth Precinct, and will be taken back to his old quarters to-day.

The Commissioners appointed to award contracts for supplying this City with gas met yesterday in the Mayor's office, but no business was transacted. The commission consists of the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Work.

An exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works will be given this evening at St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the benefit of St. John's Church, Woodside, N. J.

A lecture was delivered last night by Wendell Phillips at Cooper Union Hall, under the auspices of St. Stephen's Conference, of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the poor.

Coroner Kessler yesterday sent the papers in the case of the child, Charles Storandt, who was accidentally poisoned by Dr. Petzold, of East Fifty-third street, before the Grand Jury, to await whose action in the matter the Coroner will hold Dr. Petzold in $3,000 bail.

Wm. Kiggins, aged twenty-eight, of No. 335 East Seventy-fourth street, a brakeman in the employ of the Harlem Railroad, fell off a train at Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday night, and sustained serious injuries. He was brought to this City and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A mass-meeting of working men will be held at Cooper Institute, this evening, "to counsel together and take action in regard to the best means of relieving the temporary needs of the unemployed, and to devise some permanent measures to restore the industry and prosperity of the whole people." The proposed parade has been postponed.

At the annual election of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, at No. 74 Wall street, the following-named Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Lloyd Aspinwall, James H. Fay, Lawrence Wells, W. H. Upson, John Tod, T. Ross, Henry E. Parsons, W. W. McFarland, James R. Hodgskins, A. Hegewisch, Adam S. Hewitt, I. H. Devereaux, and Reuben Hitchcock.

BROOKLYN.

The Board of Education at their last meeting decided to keep the evening schools open until Jan. 31, or a month longer than was originally intended.

Several of the Brooklyn rope-walks, which during the prevalence of the late panic almost entirely suspended work, have commenced again to run on full time.

The weekly report of the City Treasurer shows the total amount of city funds deposited in the various banks to the credit of the city to amount to $2,303,170 21.

"Boss" McLaughlin, the well-known leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, has tendered his resignation as a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee.

The number of deaths in the city was 220 during the past week, being thirty-six more than the previous week and thirty-two more than the corresponding week of last year.

Mr. John A. Taylor has, in consequence of ill health, resigned the Controllership of the Prospect Park Commission. President Stranahan says the park is now substantially finished, and the commission feel the necessity of largely reducing the present force of employes in all the departments.

The only important evidence elicited at the meeting yesterday of the Supervisors' Committee, appointed to inquire into the frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in the building of the Penitentiary wall, was the statement of a mason named Abraham Allen, that he had put in a bona-fide bid for the work of $39,000, while the amount paid to the man who got the contract was very much in excess of that sum.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Peter Tirrell, indicted for the murder of Gilbert H. Robinson, of Rye Neck, will be placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday next.

George Jackson, a brakeman on a freight train of the New-Haven Railroad, had one of his feet accidentally run over by a freight train, and so badly crushed as to render amputation of the limb necessary. He had been a brakeman on the road for many years.

The Grand Jury of Westchester County, yesterday, entered the court in session at White Plains, and presented eleven bills of indictment, comprising two for bigamy, two for forgery, one for burglary in the first degree and grand larceny, and four for grand larceny.

LONG ISLAND.

William M. Tweed, Jr., has recently been in Riverhead, overhauling the records of the County Clerk's office of Suffolk County.

The surf fishermen at the east end have generally closed operations for the Winter. They have not been so successful as usual during the past season.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the Hudson County Quarter Sessions yesterday the trial of Mercella K. Metzler was continued.

Coroner Sproull, last evening, resumed the inquest over the bodies of Geo. McLean and William F. Barkley at Passaic. No important testimony was elicited.

Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, of New-Haven, will lecture at the Universalist Church, Jersey City, this evening, on "Margaret Fuller, or the Woman in White."

An unknown man, while walking upon the track of the Erie Railway, near Penn Horn Creek, on Tuesday night, was run over by a train and instantly killed.

A number of interesting letters, written by Gen. Washington to the father of Aaron Burr, who was once President of Princeton College, have been discovered at Princeton.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a three-story frame building, in course of erection on the corner of Sixteenth avenue and Cabinet street, Newark, was blown down and completely destroyed.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New-Jersey Central Railroads protested to the Jersey City Commissioners of Appeals yesterday that the property which they own in the city has been assessed at too high a figure.

The Newark Board of Trade held their annual meeting last night. Charles E. Young was elected President for the ensuing year, and Messrs. Phineas Jones, E. L. Joy, and B. L. Dodd Vice Presidents.

A lad named Frederick Bertrand, residing at No. 31 Aqueduct street, Newark, fell from a railroad trestle to the ground, a distance of seventeen feet, on Tuesday night, and was so badly injured that it is feared he cannot recover.

During a fight on Tuesday night, between firemen connected with the West Hoboken Fire Department, Edwin Collins, one of the firemen, stabbed a fellow-fireman named Ward twice in the left and three times in the right side with a pocket-knife. Ward's injuries are very painful, but not dangerous.

In the Union County Court of Sessions at Elizabeth, yesterday, Krull alias Kowing, who attempted to murder his wife in Elizabeth, some weeks ago, by shooting her in the head, was arraigned upon two indictments charging him with assault with intent to kill. He pleaded not guilty on each, and his trial was set down for Monday next.

Burglars entered the office of Young's Lumber-yards, at Plainfield, on Tuesday night, and having blown open the safe, stole $50 in money. They afterward entered Nichols' stables, in the same city, and took away a horse and wagon. Entering the stables of J. L. Bursh, they exchanged the horse stolen from Nichols' stable for one belonging to Mr. Bursh, and then left town. No clue has been got to them.

B. G. Blackwood, agent for the Domestic Sewing-machine Company, who resided in Bayonne, disappeared from his home four or five days ago. On Tuesday night a valise, bearing his name, and a hat were found upon the beach of New-York Bay, near Greenville. In the valise was a letter addressed to his wife, in which he says that he is tired of life and wants to die. He is supposed to have drowned himself.

A meeting of Newark working men was held in that city yesterday afternoon. A number of speakers made violent speeches, some even going so far as to advocate the breaking open of stores for the relief of the needy. Archibald Vliet answered one of the speakers by saying that work was plenty if the working men would but do it. He was immediately assaulted by a number of men, but was saved from harm by the timely appearance of Chief Rogers.

Eight buildings were destroyed by fire in Eatontown, in Monmouth County, yesterday. Flames were first discovered at about 1 o'clock in the morning. An alarm was given, but it was some time before the flames could be got under control. The buildings burned were Wooley's meat market, Throckmorton's tailor shop, F. Malchow's shoe store, Wm. Malchow's barber shop, and store occupied by Messrs. Fay & Schultz, J. S. Jackson, D. Fane, E. B. Walcott, and Joseph Morris. The entire loss is $32,000, fully covered by insurance.

At the meeting of the Paterson Board of Trade, on Tuesday night, a committee was appointed to wait on the members of the board and collect contributions for the relief of the poor, and afterward pay them over to the Treasurer of the Citizens' Committee as contributions from the board. A motion was made to have a committee appointed to draft amendments to the city charter and report to the board, who would present them to the Legislature. The President not being present the committee was not appointed, and the motion was laid over till the next meeting of the board.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 10.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 38c. Resin steady; $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 45.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The first of the new crop of Sugar arrived here to-day; 300 hhds. Centrifugals, Nos. 11 to 12, sold at 13½c. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 75@78 ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 82@84 ℘ cent. premium; 60 days gold, 89@90 ℘ cent. premium; short sight, 95@96 ℘ cent. premium; on London, 108@112 ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 86@90 ℘ cent. premium; Spanish Gold, 80 ℘ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

BUY HATS AND FURS AT KNOX'S.—Ladies, this is a special edict. His stock is dashingly elegant, and his prices low. Knox's stores are at No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—J. H. Graham, Thos. Chall, E. Probert, F. C. Thorpe, two Misses Simpson, H. D. Jessup, George Winks, Robt. Dempster, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, J. B. Bland, F. B. Taylor, Mr. Marchowitz, Mr. Ross, R. J. Tackaberry, Mr. McKinnon, J. H. Whitney, W. R. Penneman, Rev. John Curtis, J. C. Raymond, Alex. Rumsey, George Grant, Ludlow Fowler, Arthur W. Blake, C. J. Plunt, Miss C. R. Brown, Mrs. Carbutt, Col. Ludington, Mr. and Mrs. A. Whittens, infant, and maid, F. Payson, Mr. Stackpole, Robert Ellis, G. Maynard, Egbert Touner, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McCullagh, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ballard, Horatio N. White, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Kimball, T. Ashwell, W. Clare, Mrs. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hind, Capt. Carr, E. S. Hanbury, J. Lidey, T. D. Lidey, C. A. Hastings, H. C. Cooke, Joseph H. Curtis, Miss H. E. Winslow, J. O'Neill, J. Simpson, W. Connah, R. Williamson, T. Bunschweiller, D. Lindsay, C. I. Hayes, John Hutchinson, Jr., James Colman, J. Bennett, W. C. Watts, C. W. Watts, John Simpson, G. W. Baine, George Evans, J. G. Smith, M. W. Bullew, E. W. Pujur, J. W. Trimble, Mr. Mesespack, Mr. Morris, Miss Gill.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Skinner, two children and maid, J. W. Pierce, Mr. Spofford, Mr. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Wanzer, son, three daughters, and governess, Miss Townsend, Mr. La Farge and brother, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Buckley, Miss Thurston, Mrs. Riley, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper and daughter, R. Cooper, R. K. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Javons, two children and two maids, E. M. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe, Mr. Fisher, J. F. Arne, Mr. Corbin and son, Mr. Gallagher, J. C. Kent, A. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Long, H. M. Sands, G. Walker, G. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Vooght, Miss Roosevelt, Mr. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, W. B. Wells, S. Rosenwald, Rev. C. Linerson, C. Green, Prof. Blake and wife, Miss Hayes, Mr. Hayden and man servant, Mr. Cuney, Mr. Greenough, Mrs. Woodward, H. R. Woodward, J. K. Woodward, Mr. Teackle, T. Murdock, B. F. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Tufts, Mr. Gansevort, Mr. and Mrs. Currie, Mr. Bishop, Chevalier Wikoff, J. F. Roberts, L. Addie, Miss McMahon, Miss Sumners, Mr. Sheldon, L. O. Taylor, W. W. Law, S. Marsh, G. A. Gane, Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Kingman, Mr. and Mrs. Vail, Dr. and Mrs. Yarrow, Mrs. C. Yarrow, Miss C. Yarrow, C. Powers, Mr. Gaston and brother, Miss Geary, Miss G. L. Moss, Mr. Tinno, Judge Tearing, Mrs. Hallowell and two sons, G. F. Bancia and man servant, W. Thayer, Mr. Merrian, Mr. and Mrs. Finley, two children and maid, Mr. Bellerden, A. B. Brown, W. S. Haseltine, L. F. Radish, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Edge, Mr. Edgar, Mrs. Grosbeck and daughter, Miss Hubbard, L. S. Brush, Mrs. J. Crogham, Mr. Yates, D. T. Murphy, S. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Rawle and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Dates, Miss Hines, W. E. Davies, Mr. Gourdin, Mrs. Dr. Bayley, Miss Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Miss Townsend, two children and two maids, Mr. Sandberg, Misses Schmid, E. Charlton, Miss Charlton and maid, G. Brown, Mr. Dryburgh, Master Dryburgh.

In Steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Edward Nolan, Charles Whitfield, R. Harrison, S. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Rev. Henderson Judd, Mrs. L. C. Day and two daughters, Mrs. Bernard and two children, Miss Ellen Sneed, John Gray, Henry Singer, W. A. Wilcox, S. Pason, Mr. Groves, W. Kirkis.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Havana.—J. E. Hernandez, A. Adan, W. Fuissac, Mrs. E. L. Wesson, child, and servant, F. Wesson, C. McQuerton, F. Wollemveber, Ponce De Leon, Juan Martinez.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—C. L. Hardy, L. Isaacs, Miss C. O'Reilly, I. D. Stanbury, Charles De Lancey, O. L. Jones and wife, Miss Georgia Way, J. Johnson, Francis Abbers, Peter Christian, J. McDonald.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:15 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises..1:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12:58 | Gov. Island..1:47 | Hell Gate..3:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; North Point, Foley, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Ventus, Theobald, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Enoch Train, (Br.,) Marshall, London, Henderson Bros.

Barks Gaselle, Drake, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, H. Trowbridge & Co.; Ruggerio Primo, (Ital.,) Ruggerio, Trieste, John C. Seager; Albatross, (Norw.,) Olsen, Gloucester, Eng., Tetens & Bookmann; Zuleima, (Br.,) Peterson, Pernambuco and Bahia, L. F. Brigham; M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) Eve, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brigs John Brightman, Johnston, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Larsen, Oran, Funch, Edye & Co.; Florence, (Br.,) Munro, Gibraltar for orders, C. W. Berteaux; F. Lewey, Lewey, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily Raymond, (Br.,) Keith, Trinidad, Boyd & Hincken; Cheviot, (Br.,) Nelson, Pernambuco, H. A. Swift & Co.

Schrs. Franklin, Baker, Indianola, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Georgia B. McFarland, McFarland, Port Royal, S. C. Loud & Co.; S. Washburn, Hathaway, Savannah, J. Tinker.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool Nov. 26, and Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 20 cabin and 219 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meyer, Hamburg Nov. 26, and Southampton 29, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz Nov. 27, and Havana Dec. 5, with mdse and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Carpenter, Savannah Dec. 6 with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston Nov. 30, and Key West Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Robert Lowden.

Bark Annie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lockwood, Guantanamo 16 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to H. D. & J. N. Brookman.

Bark Prodromo, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Grimstadt 76 ds., via Falmouth 44 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Parodi & C., (Ital.,) Parodi, Antwerp Oct. 19 and Deal 26th, in ballast to master. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Edward, (Ger.,) Halberstadt, Hamburg 35 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Angoline, (Fr.,) Mouton, St. Pierre, Mart., 15 ds., in ballast to F. Cousinery & Co.

Bark Milo, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Bristol Oct. 21 via Sydney, C. B., 10 ds., in ballast, to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Ocean, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. to E. Unkart & Co.

Bark Kestrel, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Faulkner, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Bark Albion, (Nor.,) Brunland, Bremen Oct. 7, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Carrie Bertha, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Masters, Inagua 16 ds., with salt to R. Murray, Jr.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Nov. 2, on the outward passage, Hugh Pryer, seaman, of Georgetown, P. E. I., aged 16 years, died of dysentery, and was buried at sea; left in port, brig Goldfinder, for Boston, in 2 ds.

Brig Wolfville, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Bartling, St. Martins 12 ds., with salt to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Left no vessels.

Brig Apollo, (Norw.,) Rument, Bordeaux 58 ds., with brandy to E. Lamonlayne—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Schr. Senora das Areas, (Port.,) Helon, St. Ubes, Port., 80 ds., with salt to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. G. J. Tarr, (of Gloucester,) King, Deer Isle, N. B., 8 ds., with 300 bbls. frozen herring to master.

Schr Hattie C. King, (new,) Crowley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, Hall, Fall River.

Schr. S. Morgan, Wood, Virginia.

Schr. W. L. Bradley, Chase, New-Orleans 14 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to C. B. Swain & Co.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Jacksonville 11 ds., with lumber to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. A. L. McKeon, McKeon, Satilla River, Ga., 10 ds., with railroad ties to master.

SAILED—Steam-ships Algeria and Egypt, for Liverpool; bark Colusa, for San Francisco; brig Village Belle, for Bermuda.

WIND—Sundown—Moderate, N. W., clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—Below, ship Gleniffer, (Br.,) from Glasgow; bark N. M. Haven, from New-York, for Salem.

Pieces of a vessel's trunk, some timbers, hatches, &c., and a small clock, came ashore at Highland Light, Cape Cod, to-day. The clock had stopped at 12:10 o'clock, and it is supposed that some small schr. went to pieces near that point last night.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 10.—Arr. barks Concepcion, from Cardenas; Brasil, from Rotterdam; brigs Wemis, from Wilmington, N. C.; Carmeta, from Cardenas; schr. B. Garside, from Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. My Rover, for New-York; J. M. Fitzpatrick, for Scotland, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 10.—Arr. the bark Talisman, from Pernambuco.

MOBILE, Dec. 8.—Arr. schr. Queen of the South, Corson, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—The steam-ship Texas was gotten off to-day uninjured, and proceeded to Port Royal.

Arr. bark Peter Crerar, from Pictou; brig Nelson Silloth; bark Fridlief, from Liverpool, and ordered to Galveston; schr. Annie E. Babcock, from Philadelphia.

Cld. ship Ironsides, for Liverpool; barks Carl, George and Nederland, for Bremen; Bonita, for Havre; schrs. Douglas Haynes, for New-York; A. G. Bryant, for St. Marys; George Washington, for Barracoa; ship New-Wabeno, for Charleston.

Sld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York. Arr. steam-ship Saragossa, from Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 10—9 A. M.—Arr. schrs. Walter Scott, (Br.,) and Ocean Belle, (Br.,) Providence, for St. John.

Passed by, 8th, schr. G. M. Porter, Calais, for Bridgeport.

Sld. steamer Nerius, brig Happy Return, (Br.)

Wind—W. N. W.; fresh, overcast.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: Harold Haarfager, Vaterland, Partaen, Blandina, James Kenney, Maria, Isolina, Rebecca, Star of India, Sunny Region, Kong Oscar, Providence, Bertha, Republik, Amphitrite, Schil, Deo Gloria, Romance, and Brinkga.

The following vessels have arr. out from American ports: Ragnhild, Souvenir, Telde, Figbe, Preston, W. T. Harwood, J. F. Prat, Ernst and Banno, Prins Regent, Ceres, Nimrod, Mendego, Lea, and Nordboen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from Boston Nov. 29, arr. here at 10 o'clock last night and proceeded for Liverpool.

LARNE, Dec. 10.—The State Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Brown, from New-York Nov. 29, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

CARDIFF, Dec. 10.—The steam-ship Pembroke, Capt. Williams, from New-York Nov. 26, arr. here this morning.

BREST, Dec. 10.—The steam-ship St. Laurent, Capt. Lachesne, from New-York Nov. 29, for Havre, arr. here to-day.

REMOVAL

Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles

Beg to inform their friends that in consequence of the fire last night, which destroyed a large portion of their stock, they have now taken the lofts

82 and 84 Worth St.,

where they will be ready in a few days to open an entire new stock of

800 PACKAGES

which they have in the

United States Warehouses,

and which comprise

All Kinds of Goods in Their Line.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS,

502 and 504 Broadway,

OFFER FOR THE SEASON THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

LADIES' FURS,

INCLUDING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

SEALSKIN FURS,

IN ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

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STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the eye, nose, face, and person. Deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington-av.

HOLIDAYS.

THROUGHOUT DECEMBER, COMMENCING MONDAY, 8TH INST., OUR STORE WILL

Remain Open during the Evening.

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SILVER PLATED WARE.

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World's Fair, Paris, 1867—London, 1862.

The world's greatest Pianists and Composers, including the renowned Dr. Franz Liszt and Anton Rubinstein, the Academies of Fine Arts of Paris, Berlin, and Stockholm, as well as the piano-purchasing public of Europe and America, unite in the unanimous verdict of the Superiority of the Steinway Pianos Over All Others.

Prices as low as the exclusive use of the best materials and most thorough workmanship will permit. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

Illustrated catalogues, with price list, mailed free on application.

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SPECIAL SALE AT RETAIL BY DOWN-TOWN IMPORTERS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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No. 12 Maiden lane,

TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS,

Will continue THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, and daily until closed out.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

At No. 37 Union Square,

HAINES BROS.

Will offer their Fine Assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES at prices to suit the times.

Every Piano-forte GUARANTEED.

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WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PRESBYTERIAN woman, in a private family as waitress; will do chamber-work; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 423 2d av.

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COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MARRIED MAN, AS coachman or gardener; no family; will go a short distance in the country. Call or address W. H., No. 65 Grove st.